

FRANCO-BELGIAN UNIONISTS IN RUSSIA

TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF U. S. MINE, RAIL AND MARINE UNIONS, CALL OF LEFT WING MINE COMMITTEE

By ALEX REID
(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.)

No settlement of the wage controversy between the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite mine owners is in sight at the time of writing. The tortured slaves of the anthracite coal fields of America, verging on physical collapse, because of insufficient wages for their labor properly to feed themselves, are now facing a bitter struggle to force the murderous coal barons of the Pennsylvania hard coal to grant them a mere ten per cent increase in their wages.

Owners in Luxury—Miners in Poverty.

Billions of dollars of profit were sweated out of the blood of the miners last year. The coal mine owners are living a life of luxury. Men who never see the mines, men who don't even know what a mine looks like, living in the great hotels of the country and sailing the high seas in their yachts eating and drinking of the bodies and blood of the murdered men sacrificed to their lust for profit. Over 500 men were killed last year and 30,000 men injured in the anthracite alone.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Chinese workers are assured of "affectionate admiration" of what is left of the socialist party of America. Far be it from us to spurn the affection of even an unrepentant prostitute like the socialist party, in such a world shaking emergency, particularly when the messenger of good will is the Rev. Norman Thomas, whose saintly officiation tends to throw a halo of sanctity around the deed. But no sooner were we ready to say "hear, hear" than another paragraph in the same message of adulation caught our eye. This called on Coolidge, Dawes and Mellon to take the lead in freeing China. Thomas might as well have called on J. P. Morgan to start the social revolution or on William Jennings Bryan to refuse a nomination to run for the presidency.

THE Chinese are getting along rather nicely in their fight for emancipation, but they are not taking much stock in resolutions of affection and admiration unless they are accompanied by more tangible proof of sincerity. The Chinese have found that American capitalism has been just as subversive of their rights as British and Japanese capitalism, but it typically socialist that the American brand should hand the task of "freeing" China to their own exploiters. The only country in the world that aided China is Soviet Russia. Why does the Norman Thomas message ignore this fact?

ANOTHER resolution passed by the national executive of the socialist party throws a big bouquet of roses at Calles, president of Mexico. It brands him as a socialist. We have no doubt that he deserves the aspersions. He is as much of a socialist as Morris Sigman or Victor Berger. Recently Calles called out the troops to break a strike. In fact his minister of labor, Morone (not moron) under the tutelage of

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"NO COAL MOVED WHILE MINERS STRIKE," WARN BRITISH RAILWAY MEN

LONDON, England, July 27.—It is generally agreed that the labor situation is bad as the crucial week opens before Friday's threatened walkout in the coal industry. There is a serious threat of a general strike, as the railroad men have agreed not to move any coal if the miners go out.

Prime Minister Baldwin admitted in a speech he made Saturday that "we are faced either by an abyss of despotism or an abyss of anarchy." Yet all responsible parties hope that the strike will be staved off and that some last-minute compromise will be effected.

Lord Stamfordham, the king's private secretary, visited the prime minister, who spent all of Sunday at Downing street, and presented the royal views and desire for mediation to prevent a strike.

Challenge Brookhart Ballots in Effort to Make Steck Senator

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Attorneys for Daniel F. Steck, democrat, who is contesting the election of the insurgent republican, Smith W. Brookhart, to the United States senate from Iowa, today challenged fifty ballots which had been counted for Brookhart in Cedar and Serrano counties. The ballots were marked at the top as a straight republican ticket and also had Brookhart's name written into the progressive column. Several clerical errors were found, but the general situation was unchanged with Brookhart substantially in the lead.

MASS PICKETING ON 5TH WEEK OF GARMENT STRIKE

Amalgamated Calls Rock Island Bluff

The Amalgamated strikers employed by the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company began the fifth week of their walkout yesterday with their picket line better organized and showing even more solidarity than when the strike began.

Strike benefits of \$12.00 to married workers and \$8.00 to those without dependents were paid at the strike meeting in Hot Carriers' Hall, 814 W. Harrison St.

The Amalgamated officials voiced the sentiment of the strikers when they announced that if the International Tailoring company moved its business to Rock Island, as had been announced, the union would follow the company there, and continue its picketing. The strikers loudly applauded this announcement.

The company had spread rumors that the Boone Woolen mills had been bought and the concern would be moved. Two foremen were sent out to Rock Island as a bluff to break the solidarity of the strikers but they were not fooled by this maneuver.

Pickets Regularly Assigned
The pickets are now being regularly assigned to duty, and are given definite posts. The picket line is or

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FRENCH FANATIC URGES POISON GAS AGAINST RIFFIANS; FRONT QUIET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 27.—Warfare by poison gas against the Riffs—a move from which the French have refrained—was urged today by Professor Jean Feure of the French Medical Academy. In an article in Figaro, the situation along the Fez front is quiet.

Much Fuss Over White Guard Agent Who Took All He Could in China

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, July 27.—American Consul Sokobin from Harbin, Manchuria, with General Chang Kwong-Shang, highest military authority of the three eastern Chinese provinces, today was attempting to secure the release of Dr. Harvey Howard of the Rockefeller Institute, kidnapped by Chinese last week.

Howard's place of imprisonment was not known. A representative of the Foreign Affairs Commission at Harbin is assisting the consul and General Chang.

Consul Sokobin reported that Murray Palmer, who was murdered at the same time Dr. Howard was taken prisoner, died in defense of his Manchurian farm. His Chinese assistant was killed and a Russian white guard was wounded by the Chinese.

Storm at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Damage estimated at half a million dollars was done in Hampden county today by a severe electrical storm that culminated in a cloudburst here.

FRANCO-BELGIAN UNIONISTS AT MOSCOW CALL FOR WORLD UNITY OF UNIONS AGAINST CAPITALISM

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 27.—The Franco-Belgian Trade Union Delegation, composed of eleven officials of the French and Belgian reformist unions, has just completed a journey within the Soviet Union, where it studied the factories, the trade unions and cultural institutions. The delegation has handed a declaration, signed by all its members, to the chairman of the All-Russian Trade Union Council, Tomsky, from which declaration the following brief quotations are taken:

"We are fraternally welcomed in all the Republics of the Soviet Union. We are of the opinion that the trade union work in the Soviet Republic is logically thought out and that it has a just basis.

"The masses of membership of the trade unions, themselves are responsible for the direction of the trade union work, and they themselves solve the most important questions.

"In our opinion, many of the fundamental principles which are applied in the Russian trade unions would be very much in place in the trade unions of our own countries.

"In the various shops we have visited, we have seen that the maximum of results is attained with a backward technique of production. Despite the fact that you are exposed to the ostracism of world capital, you perform a wonder by re-establishing successfully your national industry, despite the difficult heritage of the imperialist and civil wars and despite the blockade.

"Each honest proletarian, after he has seen what is being done in the Soviet Union, must fight still more energetically for the unity of the international trade union movement.

"We no longer wish to bear the responsibility with those sections which pursue a disruptive policy—the greatest crime against the working class movement. Great psychological mistakes have been made and still greater ones will be made unless the hate against imperialism and the fraternal unity of all proletarians are once again re-established.

Unity and Revolution!

"The ruptures and the difficulties in the trade union movement are of advantage only to capitalism and are exploited by it. Both must go. A minimum program must be discovered, and we must go after a loyal struggle against all difficulties to the common aim of all proletarians—the world revolution, the overthrow of (Continued on page 2)

Cal Cooks Up Bunk for Farmers; Plans Aid to Boss Butler

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 27.—Agricultural matters were up for discussion today between President Coolidge and Representative Frederick Purnell, Indiana, ranking member of the House Agricultural Committee, a visitor at the summer white house.

Wednesday the president will join other prominent republicans at the Essex County rally in behalf of the candidacy of United States Senator William Butler, of this state.

STAFFORD TORN FROM HIS FAMILY BY DEPORTATION

Mystery Surrounds the Action Against Miner

The why and wherefore of the hasty and secret deportation to Italy of Tony Stafford is still shrouded in mystery. Stafford was a labor prisoner serving a long sentence in Moundsville penitentiary. He was one of the eight hundred coal miners indicted following the mine war in West Virginia in the fall of 1921 during which a number of miners and company gunmen were killed. Three men, Tony Stafford, Edgar Combs and George Barrett were picked as the victims. Suddenly, on July 11, Tony Stafford was removed from Moundsville by Federal officers and taken to Pittsburg, Kan., where he was held for no more than a few hours when he was shipped off to Ellis Island. There he sent the following telegram to his wife, "At Ellis Island, can do nothing myself, do your best." Shortly after sending this telegram he was put aboard the "Giuseppe Verdi", bound for Naples.

Stafford leaves behind a wife and four children whom he had not seen for years. Mrs. Mattie Stafford was destitute and powerless to help her husband. She wrote a letter to the National Office of the International Labor Defense in Chicago asking for help. The I. L. D. immediately notified its New York representatives. It was too late.

A letter just received from Beckley, W. Va., by International Labor Defense was written by Sadie Stafford. A photograph of the four children was enclosed. Sadie, the only girl, appears to be no more than nine or ten years of age. Here is the letter.

Letter from Miner's Daughter.

"Dear Sir:—We have just received your letter. Mother is not able to write just at present, but she asked me to send these pictures and cards to you at once. We are afraid it is too late now. We send you the last word we had from father (telegram enclosed). You may be able to see him yet. We wrote Secretary Davis the day we received wire from father. Mother will write you soon. We truly (Continued on page 4.)

THE AWAKENING GIANT



The Present Situation and the Immediate Tasks of the Party

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Party Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

I. The World Situation.

DESPITE the assertions of the capitalists and their agents in the labor movement (the leaders of the Second International and the right wing of the Amsterdam International) that capitalism has emerged from its critical stage and has succeeded in stabilizing itself, the world situation continues to remain revolutionary. This imposes upon the Communist parties of the world the duty of educating and organizing the working class for a struggle for power and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The capitalists have been seeking for some means of avoiding the consequences of the inner contradictions of capitalism which threatens its destruction. The world war was a logical climax of these contradictions. The end of the war left capitalism economically weakened, yet with all the contradictions and conflicting interests apparent in sharpened form, threatening a new catastrophe and complete breakdown of the capitalist system.

The analysis of the world situation given by the last plenum of the E. C. C. I. has proven to be absolutely correct. The so-called stabilization of capitalism is in reality very temporary, partial and relative in its nature. World production in the capitalist countries of Europe during the first half of 1925 is still below the pre-war level and is continuing on a downward grade. At the same time the political crisis are appearing almost daily. Struggles in capitalist Europe are continually growing in intensity. New political crises are appearing almost daily. White terror in Bulgaria, the election of Hindenburg, the change of government in France, etc., etc., are merely the result of the continuing instability of capitalism and the sharpening of the class struggle.

History proves, however, with increasing certainty, that the problems of capitalism in the imperialist

ist era cannot be solved by the capitalists. The temporary adjustment of the conflict over German reparations thru the Dawes plan and the temporary and partial stabilization of the capitalist economic order in Europe had no sooner been accomplished than the imperialist conflict broke out in a new form in the struggle of suppressed peoples of Morocco and China to free themselves from the exploitation and political domination of the great imperialist powers.

The present world situation of capitalism again proves that the only force which can avert the menace of new wars is the working class. It is only thru a victorious revolutionary struggle against the imperialist capitalist governments that the working class can escape from the suffering which the imperialist era of capitalism brings upon it.

In contrast to this situation in the capitalist world, stands the Soviet Union. In spite of all the attacks of international capitalism made in an effort to destroy the Soviet government and prevent the creation of a new social order, the creation of that new social order goes forward step by step. Already Soviet Russia has been able to raise the standard of life of its workers higher than in 1914 while the balance of Europe—capitalist Europe—has reduced the stand-

ard of life of its workers. The Soviet Union thus becomes increasingly an inspiration to the workers of the capitalist countries to enter the struggle to win their freedom from capitalist exploitation and oppression.

II. The Present Economic Situation in the United States.

The present economic situation in the United States is marked by the following characteristic. The increasing export of capital during 1924 and the beginning of 1925 continues still more deeply to involve the United States in every imperialist struggle of today. American capital, in its urge towards world domination, is thus becoming involved in all the contradictions, crises, and struggles of world capitalism. This factor is also producing sharp conflicts within the capitalist class of America on the one hand, such as the struggle between finance and industrial capital over the question of foreign investments and the tariff, and is intensifying the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class on the other hand.

We are today in a period of diminishing production. The predicted prosperity from the adoption of the Dawes plan has not developed in the United States. Production continues hotly and hesitatingly, but on a downward grade. Wages are being steadily reduced while the cost of living is rising slowly. The coal industry finds itself in a chronically critical situation resulting in thousands of miners being thrown out of employment. The general instability of the wheat market is seriously affecting the buying power of large sections of farmers, thus further aggravating the economic situation. General unemployment has become a chronic feature of the economic situation in the United States.

III. The Growth of Imperialism and Militarism.

American imperialism is extending its policy of the political and military conquest of its spheres of economic influence. Latin-America is evermore becoming a political and military dependency of the United States. This sharpens the relations of the Latin-American countries to the United States and is creating the basis for interventions and military aggression by the United States against the republics of Latin-America. It also creates the basis for anti-imperialist and at the same time nationalist revolutionary movements among the peasants and workers of South America.

The export of capital from America into Europe, thru the operation of the Dawes plan and otherwise, has created new contradictions and conflicts. American imperialism in Europe is reaching a stage when political and military interference in the affairs of Europe is becoming the order of the day. Hence, the tremendous growth of militaristic propaganda and preparations in the United States.

American imperialism is also heavily increasing its export of capital to China and the whole Far East. America is winning a firmer hold on the great Far Eastern market. The increasing interest of American imperialism in the Far East is shown by the recent gigantic American naval maneuvers in the Pacific and the visit of the United States Pacific fleet to Australia. In the present Chinese crisis the American imperialist gov-

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UNEMPLOYED IN ENGLAND FORCE SOVIET TRADE

Mass Demonstrations Led by Communists

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—An article in the Pravda on the special convention of the British trade unions, which tells of the recent unemployment demonstrations, declares:

"The decision of the general council of the British trade unions to call a special congress at the end of July, is an immediate result of tremendous manifestations which took place all over England and the general council intends to have only one question on the agenda of this special congress, the question of unemployment."

"The London Times" reports the unemployment demonstrations as the most tremendous in the last 20 years. The paper is especially disturbed by the slogans of the demonstration, "Long Live Soviet Russia," "Thieves, Hands Off China," "When the Next War Comes We Shall Be in the Ranks of the Red Army," "Capital is Bankrupt," "We are the Creditors," "All Power to the Workers."

"The resolution of the general council contains only two points. The first point concerns matters of state character necessary for the decrease of unemployment, namely, the development and utilization of the productive forces of the country."

Recommend Trade With Soviet.

"The second point speaks of international measures of the struggle against unemployment and contains the recommendation for the development of commerce generally and establishment of favorable commercial conditions for trade with Soviet Russia in particular."

"The moderate resolution of the general trade union council and the radical slogans of the unemployed is explained by the fact that the initiative in organizing this demonstration came from the national committee of the unemployment movement. The movement consists of two parts. One part is chosen by the local committees of unemployed which are controlled by Communists."

"The second part is composed of delegates appointed by the general council of the trade unions. The movement is actually guided by the local committees. The two leaders of the movement are comrades Henderson and Holt, who played an extremely prominent role in the organization of the tremendous marches of unemployed during the first years of the world war."

"In order to receive the sanction of the general council for these recent demonstrations, the local committees were willing to accept this conservative resolution and thus make the mass demonstrations possible."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'Flaherty

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President Green of the American Federation of Labor introduced a bill in the legislature making strikes under certain conditions illegal. With that kind of a socialist president, the bankers have no quarrel.

WHEN Kellogg issued the uncouth statement against the Mexican government, the DAILY WORKER expressed the opinion that it was a put-up game between Washington and Mexico. Calles was doing well by his friends. They could have no kick against his conduct. But the workers and peasants that he betrayed were kicking and were rapidly learning that their one time god had feet of clay. It was necessary to create a diversion that would make the masses believe Calles was still an enemy of the bankers.

TWO statements were made and there the matter rested. Calles replied to Kellogg. The latter went on a vacation. The pacifists and pseudo-revolutionists were so busy praising Calles that they did not notice his conduct subsequent to the note-passing incident. Since then, Calles has been using the army against the peasants who wanted to take over the land, and the workers who went on strike against the oil companies and the banks. Calles is the Mexican edition of strikebreaker Coolidge. Is it any wonder that the socialists should praise him?

THE Progressive Barber is the latest addition to the flock of left wing trade union publications that have been appearing of late. And the newcomer is in every way worthy of its comrades. It is a lively paper, because it is well edited and it has things to talk about and to tell. For instance, we notice that a member of the barbers' union went to pay his dues to the local office of the union. While there, a business agent and a gangster dragged the barber out of the union office, took him into the hallway and beat him into insensibility. The barber who got the beating happened to be against the bureaucracy—that's all.

WHILE speaking about the Progressive Barber, the case of Con Foley of Pottsville, Pa., comes to mind. Con is a national institution in the trade union movement. He is known widely as the "Pottsville Barber." He was connected with the socialist party, when that organization enjoyed a real existence and he was a thorn in the side of the fakerdom of the American Federation of Labor. But his long years of service to the workers did not save him from the wrath of the officials of the barbers' union, and he was kicked out from the organization he helped to build, by Mr. Shannessy, the present international president, who by the way was nominated for his office by Foley.

WHILE Foley was general organizer, he travelled through the country and associated with radicals wherever

he found them. This was gall and wormwood to Shannessy. In a series of letters which were published in one of the barbers' journals, Foley was warned to keep away from the radicals. He was told that a responsible official like him, should have nothing to do with people who did not believe in the bible or in the present social order. Con's refusal to heed this warning put him outside the union. There is no room in the unions that are governed by reactionaries for honest officials. It is not Communists only they are out to expel. They want to expel every active member who refuses to play their crooked game.

TWO hundred thousand British workers were unable as a result of injuries they suffered in the war to take their places in the industries they left when the imperialists put uniforms on their backs and rifles in their fists. This is one of the blessings of war. The British government spent in the vicinity of one billion dollars refitting those wrecks for the slave pens. It is significant that there is less unemployment among those rehabilitated slaves than among the uninjured. One guess is that they are forced to work for less wages. What is your guess?

THE law is majestic! Woe unto the worker who disobeys the injunction against picketing! But judges are immune from the law. Take the case of Judge Holmes of Hattiesburg, Miss. The judge was making good time on his way to a ball game. A cop held him up and handed the judge a ticket. The latter immediately held court, pleaded guilty before himself and fined himself \$5.00. We are awaiting to hear whether the judge and the cop went to a "blind pig" and drank the five bucks. That would put the finishing touch to a good story. But isn't the law majestic?

Franco-Belgian Delegation at Moscow Call for World Unity

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capitalism and the rule of the workers!

"Woe to them who attempt to bar the way to unity!"

The declaration closes with the slogans: "Long Live working class Russia! Long Live labor! Long Live the freedom of the working class thru the overthrow of capitalism!"

Following the receipt of the above quoted declaration, chairman Tomsky made a short address, in which he expressed the conviction that in the near future the cause of international trade union unity will be achieved.

"Nothing to Hide From Workers!"
"The workers of all countries, irrespective of their political or trade union opinion, are always welcome to the Soviet Union," said Tomsky. "May the foreign comrades see our successes and point out our deficiencies. We shall always value their suggestions. Because, to the world proletariat, we have nothing to hide."

TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF MINE, RAIL AND MARINE WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)
tense suffering is general thruout the anthracite and the miners are determined to fight for the wage increase demands formulated at the recent Tri-District Convention.

In this prospective industrial battle of the anthracite miners, the field of battle must be enlarged to include the bituminous field. The social and economic conditions of the bituminous miners are even worse than those of the hard coal men.

Never in the history of the mining industry has a better opportunity presented itself for united action. The miners of America are starving. The British miners are on the verge of a general strike. The miners of Belgium and France have declared their solidarity with the miners of Britain. A meeting between the British, French and Belgian miners is being called on Thursday July 25, to consider joint action in the international struggle. The British miners have arranged a working agreement with the British railroad men, transport workers, engineers and shipbuilders for the prospective strike of British miners.

Demand No Scab Coal to Britain.
The American Miners' leaders or their representatives must be forced to join this conference. We, the progressive miners' committee of the U. M. W. of A., call upon the workers of America to line up with their brothers in this impending struggle of the workers of Europe and America for better living conditions. Already the statement is made by the American coal mine owners that they will exploit the situation created by the British strike, and they are preparing to ship coal across the sea to defeat the British miners should the strike mature. This must be defeated by all means and the coal mine owners must not be permitted to ship any coal to defeat our brothers across the sea.

From far off Siberia comes the first pledge to the coal miners of Britain and the world. The Russian miners promise that no coal will be shipped to defeat the miners in any place, and pledge to aid in every way the striking miners of the pick.

The anthracite and bituminous miners of America, Canada and British Columbia must stand ready to aid in every way at a moment's notice. This pending struggle is the concern of all the workers in America and Europe. It is an international struggle of the workers of the world against capitalist exploitation.

No Compromise of Anthracite Demands.

The progressive miners' committee in the hard coal region demanded 25 per cent increase in wages to better their living conditions, \$2.00 per day increase for day labor and a change in several working conditions designed to make life a little less hard in the mining industry. Coal is at present produced at the mine for \$4.00 per ton and sells for \$15.00 per ton on the market, and the progressive miners' committee have produced the coal companies' statistics to show that these demands are very conservative indeed. The hard coal miners' wage averages about \$20.00 per week.

Militant leadership of the progressive miners is developing and must continue to develop for the carrying out of our program, and the class collaboration officials of the United Mine Workers of America must not be permitted to compromise our demands as they have done before.

The government is threatening intervention. We remember the intervention of Judge Anderson and the surrender of Lewis—"We cannot fight against the government"—at a time when victory was in our grasp. We remember the Boston police strike and we know that the present government threat is but another instance of the iron heel of capitalism.

For An Inter-Union Fighting Alliance.
The progressive miners' committee stand true to their ideals and program. We will fight for solidarity in this struggle that threatens the workers of the country. We are the ones who do all the suffering in these strikes, the starving and the dying. We are the ones who have to work and starve while the owning class never knows the pangs of hunger. This strike must be made a national general strike of the miners.

The bituminous miners must not be permitted to scab on the hard coal miners. "An injury to one is an injury to all."

We demand an immediate conference of the miners, railroad and marine transport workers to negotiate an agreement for mutual aid during the strike.

Ringling Circus Graft Exposed
Editor THE DAILY WORKER:—You ought to give Mr. Ringling a jolt in your paper, and distribute some of the papers near the stake and chain wagon, which is located where the manager joins the Big Tent. Ringling is showing on city property with scab labor.

What does Ringling pay?
Ringling is a partner of Tex Rickard, the prize fight promoter, who was indicted and fined \$7,500 by the United States government for bribing U. S. officers.

In the Big Top you will see that all the space all the way down the middle contains reserved seats. Without reserved seats you have to sit on the end and see only one ring.

You might also notice the high price of the refreshments. Ringling sure gets his.

Yours — A Citizen.

Bryan's Record Teaches Workers and Farmers to Build Own Class Power

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

TODAY, preparations are being made for the burial of William Jennings Bryan, who believed every word in the bible, in Arlington National Cemetery, where lie the "heroes" of America's wars, those who went forth to murder that the American empire might grow.

It is said that this was Bryan's wish. The wish typifies the man, who leaped from one stand to another in order to exploit the public whim that might place him in public power or prominence.

Charles N. Wheeler, of the Hearst newspapers, helps bare the soul of the man who was preparing to launch a campaign to smother progress, if he could, with the cloak of religion, when death silenced him.

Wheeler points out that Bryan had a passion for accumulating money, that he had a firm belief he would live to be president of the United States, while his so-called affection for his brother led him to compromise with the interests backing John "Wallstreet" Davis for the presidency, so that "Charley" could become the vice-presidential candidate.

Bryan's right to be buried in Arlington cemetery grew out of the fact that this man of god, who claimed loyalty to the ten commandments one of the most important being "Thou Shalt Not Kill!" joined American capitalism in its first really imperialist and most predatory war, the Spanish-American struggle, that brought the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico into the American domain, and opened the way for greater imperialist aggressions. Bryan was colonel of a Nebraska regiment and prided himself on the uniform of Wall Street that he wore and on his military title.

Again the Nebraska "commoner," who was secretary of state in Wilson's cabinet, when Morgan's loans to European powers were rushing this country into war in 1915, when he might have carried into action his most boasted burst of oratory, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold,"—then he resigned.

An effort is being made now to lift Bryan to the pedestal of one who would give his life "in defense of the Christian religion," but he quit Wilson's war cabinet because he could not afford to keep the job at \$12,000 per year. He could make from \$75,000 to \$100,000 writing and lecturing and selling Florida real estate to the parasite rich. So the "man of the people" died a millionaire and "the man of god" will be buried in an imperialist soldier's grave.

In Bryan's drive for the White House, he trekked along his own chosen road with stopping places at "free wool," "free silver," government ownership, a fake pacifism, an equally spurious anti-Wall Street position, "grape juice" prohibition and finally his Armageddon,—the Dayton, Tenn., attack on evolution and defense of revealed religion. It is taken for granted that, had he lived, Bryan would have found other issues.

Bryan's death, no doubt, will impede the war against the teaching of science in the public schools and universities, so auspiciously launched in the South. But the avalanche once started will have its way for a time. The same intolerance that gave great political power and temporary strength to the Ku Klux Klan which had Bryan's support at last year's national democratic convention, will find this new avenue of outlet available to it.

The issue once raised will continue to play a role in the chaotic ranks of the democratic party, where Bryan was becoming less and less of an influential figure.

Another Bryan epigram, that now receives wide publicity, declares that, "The individual is but an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies. But principles are eternal."

Bryan's career typified exactly the opposite. With him, principle was a coat to be worn and cast away. During his life in politics he passed all the way from radicalism, as it is accepted in the American political arena, to rank conservatism.

Only an oppressed class with its loyal spokesmen carries on an eternal fight for vital principles. Oppressed labor, in the cities and on the farms of the United States, has never seen its cause championed in the least by Bryan, who was used like LaFollette, in some instances, to betray the discontent of the downtrodden when it took organized form.

If labor reads the life of Bryan correctly it will find many reasons for cutting itself completely free from the old political parties and building its own class power, to triumph over the capitalist social system that Bryan so assiduously sought to protect and perpetuate.

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER SHOP UNION STRIKES

Fights Firing of Fellow Militants

By LENA ROSENBERG.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—A most encouraging example of workers' solidarity was shown by the workers of the Philadelphia Leather Goods company on Broad and Wallace streets when they went to the boss and told him that if he insists on discharging two militants, they would all strike. But it seems that the boss could not conceive of such a thing happening, and so he told them they could go. But all these workers laughed in his face, took their belongings and walked out leaving only a few, but the strikers are determined to get them out also.

Fighting Leadership in This Union.
They called a meeting of all those already out with one of the executive members of the union which was organized about three months ago. The workers all felt in good spirits and each one of the men present showed a determination to stick to the end.

One of the discharged workers, Sam Whiteman, took the chair and explained the situation very intelligently, asked the men to stand together and also pointed out that it is necessary for every one of the men to be on the picket line every day. He also mentioned that three years ago he was on strike for 26 weeks. Altho he is still young, I am sure that with such an element, the workers in that shop are sure to win, and this is a real beginning for organizing the entire leather goods trade in Philadelphia.

Backed by Union.
The representative from the executive board of the union, J. Sklar, also a member of the Young Workers' League who is enthusiastic and very much liked by the workers, took the floor and assured the workers of the shop that they are not fighting alone, that they will have the other workers of the union back of them and that the New York local is going to help in every way. He also suggested that the workers of the shop elect a strike committee which will meet with the executive board of the union to work out further plans for action.

With this, the first meeting of the workers on strike closed and all united they went back to the shop to get the other workers out.

MacMillan in Greenland
WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Bowdoin and the Peary of the MacMillan Arctic expedition arrived Sunday evening at Upernivik, Greenland, said a radio dispatch to the navy department today.

NEW PERIL ENDANGERS LANZUTSKY

White Guard Poland Thirsts for Blood

WARSAW, July 27.—On August 4th in Warsaw will be opened a new "trial" against Stanislaw Lanzutsky, Communist member of the Polish parliament—the "Sejm."

Lanzutsky was freed in his trial at Przemysl, where the prosecution demanded the death penalty. But the jury by 10 to two freed him.

Now in Prison at Warsaw
After that, he was arrested in the court room on charges of having advised the peasants not to pay taxes. From Przemysl he was transferred to Warsaw, and lodged in the infamous Mokotow prison.

At the coming trial Lanzutsky will not have the slight advantage even of a jury. The trial will be before a single judge. But—even if Lanzutsky should be freed from this charge, the Polish white guard government has still another charge against him.

White Guard Determined to Kill
Another trial will be awaiting Lanzutsky at Lodz, center of the Polish textile industry and known as "the Polish Manchester" and a revolutionary center. At Lodz, Lanzutsky is charged with having made another speech.

The workers of Poland are once more appealing to the workers of the whole world to save their fighting leader, just as they have saved him before when the workers of both Europe and America demonstrated before every Polish consulate demanding freedom for the greatest living leader of the Polish workers, Stanislaw Lanzutsky.

Mass Picketing on 5th Week of Garment Strike; A. C. W. Fight

(Continued from Page 1)
derly as it has been, since the strike began and there can be no shadow of an excuse for Judge Hugo Pam to issue an injunction against picketing to the garment bosses.

No Injunction Yet
The attorneys for the International Company spent their fourth day in argument before Judge Pam's court, 941 County Building, yesterday on their application to secure an injunction against picketing. They based their principal arguments on the case of the United States supreme court. However, reasons given for scrapping the law were that it contained a provision on the boycott which does not appear in the Illinois law which the tailoring company is endeavoring to have declared unconstitutional.

Court adjourned at 3:30 William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, had not yet begun his arguments against the issuance of the injunction.

By agreement, a test is being made of the constitutionality of the anti-injunction law passed by the recent session of the legislature, and the false charges of violence placed against the pickets by the International will be taken up later.

Strikers Read DAILY WORKER
The strikers continue to buy the DAILY WORKER. They express great satisfaction that there is one daily newspaper in the city which gives their side of the news in the struggle to wrest decent conditions from the garment bosses.

The strikers were particularly interested in the story which told how the International admitted before the court that they were doing no business and that they had been forced to cancel orders. This story, which was read to the strikers at their meeting in Hod Carriers' Hall, exposed the rumors spread by the bosses that they were doing business, and condemned from their own mouths their statements outside their courts as cross lies.

Bendani Sets the Scientists Talking About His Predictions

ROME, July 27.—Prof. Raphael Bendani announced today that his seismograph registered a distant earthquake yesterday morning at four o'clock.

Prof. Bendani has become a controversial figure in scientific circles in recent months. He came recently into prominence because of his claim that he had predicted the recent earthquakes would occur this month in all parts of the world.

Scientists both in Italy and the United States have declared since the Santa Barbara shocks that there has been little relationship between Sig. Bendani's forecasts and subsequent earth tremors.

Library Employees Denied Raise
WASHINGTON, July 27.—(FP)—Increase in salaries which ordinarily would be granted under efficiency rating "step-ups" will be denied 112 employees of the Carnegie Public Library.

Now being published serially in the DAILY WORKER by arrangement with the International Pub. Co.



This book will be off the press about
AUGUST 15

The Official Report of

RUSSIA TODAY

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

The official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, including trade union leaders and experts who travelled to every section and observed every phase of Soviet life.

A most complete report, with graphic charts and maps covering Politics, Finance, Army, Religion, Education, Trade Unions, Wages—by a Non-Communist, impartial and official body of British Labor.

WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of the Daily Worker says:

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia in a unanimous report has told the story of the Russian Revolution in language that trade unionists can understand.

It is a great story, told in matter-of-fact language, the story of millions of workers and peasants marching towards Communism over all obstacles; it is history hot with the breath of the struggle in the style of a convention report.

Revolutionary Russian and stubborn, slow-moving Briton both call to the American worker from the pages of the British delegation's report.

RUSSIA TODAY

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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Union by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

RED BAITERS
STILL DISRUPT
MINNEAPOLISCulinary Workers Not
Fooled by Fakers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Mr. R. E. Croskey, international organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and International Association of Bartenders, has paid our town a visit for the purpose of making a tirade against the Reds.

In a statement issued to the capitalist press, as becomes a nice respect for red baiter, who always gets the most cordial co-operation from the degenerate sheets of capitalism, Mr. C. C. C. said:

"The rank and file of organized labor in Minneapolis awakes to the menace of Communism and I. W. W., who are steadily fighting for more underhanded power, legitimate organized labor will lose in a very short time those benefits it took years to secure."

Mr. C. C. C., unfortunately, did not rectify what those benefits are, especially in connection with the culinary trades here.

Where are Your "Benefits?" There are thousands of unorganized culinary workers in this city, working for low wages and many for their meals. Also, the laws protecting women workers in the trade, are being daily violated.

However, Mr. C. C. C. has nothing to offer these thousands of workers, but rather is engaged in the stool-pigeon work of denouncing those elements in the unions who are pressing for the organization of these sweated trades.

Aids the Bosses. Could the Citizens' alliance ask for better representation of its point of view, than that which Mr. C. C. C. furnishes the ally press gratis?

Moreover, Leslie Sinton of the Cooks, is personally responsible for the disorganized condition of the culinary trades.

Only a few years ago, there existed strong locals of both the waiters and waitresses. Today they are non-existent. Why?

Red Baiters, Always Disrupters. Sinton, the prize red baiter, never lost an opportunity to fight the waitresses in the assembly as well as in the joint of board of the culinary trades. It was his policy, then as it is now, to wreck the waiters and waitresses' locals, so that the Cooks could scab on the other workers without danger of being showed up as such; so that Sinton could operate without hindrance, in writing his black page in the local labor movement.

Nobody Trusts Red Baiter. Today the name Sinton is the sign of disorganization which hangs over the Cooks' Union.

Moreover, every waiter and waitress in this town is conscious of his destructive influence, which is largely maintained on the basis of the support which he gets from such gentlemen as Mr. C. C. C.

Not Interested in Unionization. But Mr. C. C. C., as the real labor faker that he is, of course, not interested in organizing the thousands of unorganized in the culinary trades. If he was, he would do something more constructive: something more befitting a labor organizer, than vomiting his nastiness on those honest workers who possess a program of organization, which if followed out, would induce the exploited workers of the culinary trades, to join the union.

Amalgamation Needed. That program is amalgamation of the culinary trades; a recognition that the interests of all culinary workers, are the concern of all.

It is this working class program that Mr. C. C. C. is out to fight together with the Sintons, and which causes him to play the role of Judas to the culinary workers.

Agree in Relief Distribution. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—The distribution of \$275,000 voted by the state for reconstruction of school buildings in that section of Southern Illinois swept by the recent tornado, has been agreed upon by the legislative committee and school authorities, according to announcement from the governor's office today.

PLUTE COURT
NO PLACE FOR
UNION STRUGGLEAppeal to Members Is
Only Real Victory

New York City, July 27.—Following the so-called "outlaw" strike of the New York Web Pressmen's Union Local 25, in September 1923, Major Berry, strike-breaker extra-ordinary and head of the Pressmen's union who had crushed the strike, "reorganized" the local and refused to give a card to David Simons, who had previously headed the local and led the strike.

Endless and Costly Appeals. As he was deprived of a chance to make a living at his trade, he brought suit in the Supreme Court of Manhattan upon this ground—that his right to work was interfered with. That court ordered him reinstated in the union. Berry appealed and the Appellate Division reversed the decision. Simons appealed to the Court of Appeals, going still higher; and this last court decided in Simons' favor, stating as follows:

"Plaintiff was a member in good standing in the defendant's union, an incorporated association, and subject to expulsion only upon written charges, and after a hearing upon notice. No charges have been made against him, and no hearing has been given. None the less, the defendant's officers have notified the other members to refuse to work with him on the ground that he has ceased to be a member, and in so doing have made it impossible for him to find employment in the trade. The charge in brief is that he has been denied the privileges of membership though never legally expelled."

No Provision for Relief in Union Law. "A cause of action is here stated for equitable relief. So far as the complaint shows, there is no provision in the constitution or the by-laws whereby plaintiff has a remedy by appeal to any organ within the association. Equity will enjoin the denial to a member of the privileges of membership where the denial, if continued, will work irreparable injury."

"The judgement of the appellate division should be reversed and the order of the special term affirmed, with costs in the appellate division and in this court."

Looks Like These Men
Ought to Be in Union

BOSTON, July 27.—(FP)—Strike of non-union electricians on a small job for union pay follows several strikes of union build tradesmen of other crafts, on other jobs, to force the discharge of the non-union electricians. In several cases the non-union electricians were laid off.

TOPEKA LABOR COUNCIL TO HAVE
OPEN FORUM, STUDY CLASS URGED

By JESSE A. KEEBLE
(Worker Correspondent)

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 27.—At the meeting of the Industrial Council last evening the Labor Day committee made their report stating that the program had not yet been definitely arranged but would probably be as follows:

A barbecue, speaking, athletic contests and a ball game, dance, special music and moving pictures.

Conduct Open Forum. The open forum question came up for special business and a motion was passed to conduct an open forum.

The plan adopted was to have a speaker to make an opening speech upon the subject under discussion and then the meeting would be opened for question and short speeches from the audience.

In the discussions on the question the wish was made that the forum be really open that any and all questions affecting labor could be discussed and that anyone regardless of who he was or what view he held should be permitted to express his views.

Actual Workers Wanted. In giving suggestions to the forum committee several expressed their views that when possible speakers be secured who were actual workers or connected with the labor movement.

CONFER NEXT WEEK ON
COAL STRIKE; PREACHER
FOR BOSSES GETS HIS

LONDON, July 27.—The government has persuaded the representatives of the Miners' Federation and those of the mine owners to meet again next Wednesday, in the hope of finding a way to check the strike ordered by the union to begin next Friday at midnight as a measure of defense against the violation of the agreement by the owners who insist on both a wage cut and longer hours. At Durham, dispatches state, the Right Reverend James Edward Weldon, dean of Durham, was mobbed by angry miners for speaking in favor of the wage cut and longer hours. The men threatened to throw him in the river, knocked off his top hat, took his stick away when he tried to strike them with it, and gave him some exciting moments.

N. Y. POLICE
ORDER INSULTS
TAXI DRIVERS"May Be Criminal" If
Not Mugged Right

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY, July 27.—One of the first orders of Police Commissioner Enright since his department took control of the taxi industry in this city has aroused the wrath of the taxicab drivers, it revolves about a new card which the commissioner requires that all taxi drivers display in a conspicuous part of their cab. It is to carry a photograph of the driver and his thumbprint and in large type issues a warning to the drivers' passengers, that the driver may be a criminal, if he does not conform to the description on the card.

There are 38,000 taxicab drivers in New York City and they all resent the impression which they say, may easily be conveyed by this card reflecting on the character of the drivers in general.

The card is pink in color and about four by five inches, with a space in the upper left hand corner for the driver's photograph and the upper right hand corner for the drivers' thumbprint, and description of the driver and under this is the following warning to the passengers:

"Warning to Passengers."

"This is the description of the legal driver of this car. If the person now driving this car doesn't conform thereto, he may be a criminal. Your safety may demand that you act immediately; vacate the car and Call A. Police-man."

"Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner."

The reader will notice that the card does not use the word cab, but car, and of course the commissioner knows why the word cab is omitted.

This is what Mayor Hylan, the "people's mayor" is doing for the taxicab drivers in New York.

Pennsylvania Shop
Strikers on the Job
Soliciting Funds

Credentials granted by the Chicago Federation of Labor to solicit local unions for funds are in the hands of representatives of the striking shop-crafts men of the Pennsylvania railroad. The strike began as part of the nation-wide strike of shopmen in July, 1922, but has never been called off on the Pennsylvania the most northern roads made some sort of settlement in the fall of 1922 or the following year. The strikers are keeping the union spirit alive on the bitterest anti-labor road in the country.

One ex-member from Philadelphia told me that when he came to Los Angeles, he went to the Labor Temple for information and guidance as a union man naturally would. Here he was told, by an official, that the best thing for him to do was to take the first train back east, as it was impossible to get a job anywhere near the scale. Following such advice was well nigh impossible, for good and sufficient reasons. He went out and got a job the same day and at the union scale of wages.

He had been two years in Los Angeles without clearing in. In fact he was out of the "Brotherhood" entirely. At heart he is a union man and would be a credit to any organization of workers. This much I can't say for the official who "placed the straw that broke the camel's back."

It has not infrequently happened that business agents have been told by ex-members that they never would join again as long as certain men were continued in office. The right or wrong of this attitude I am not discussing just now; I am trying to set down some of the causes for the "hardest factor."

When an ex-member told the writer in 1920, he would never join the union as long as Hutchison was president, I wondered why. It was during working hours he made the statement, so there was little time for explanations. Besides I did not like much to listen to a "knocker" at that time. Since then I have decided that the best way to get to the bottom of it all, is to listen to what they have to say.

What He Has Done. Here are a few samples

and not to have preachers and professional politicians as these men did not know or understand the labor movement and therefore could not be in a position to advise labor in regard to bettering their condition.

Urge Study Club. Several speeches were made urging that labor start a study club as well as an open forum.

A motion was passed asking the presidents of all the affiliated unions to be present at the next council meeting to discuss ways and means of raising money for the purchase of a building site and the building of a labor temple in Topeka.

Workers Would Preach. A motion was passed requesting the ministers of the 93 churches in Topeka to allow representatives of organized labor to make the morning address to the churches on labor Sunday to outline labor's views to the various congregations.

LOS ANGELES
CARPENTER IN
SOUND ADVICEWhat's the Matter and
What to Do

By HELM VOLL
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—In the DAILY WORKER for July 9th, page 4, col. 2, is a story by Worker Correspondent, dealing with a false statement made by E. E. Lampton, ex-secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters.

This is mentioned simply to help identify Lampton, who on July 5th, before above-mentioned council, in a "farewell address" said: "The hardest factor with which to deal is the ex-member and his continual knocking."

I am not interested in how hard the "factor" is, but the cause for it's existence. Are they "knocking" because they are just contrary minded, or have they real grievances. This is what interests me, and I think every man and woman, who like myself carries a card. Let us inquire into a few things which may have something to do with the ever-growing discontent in many quarters.

Favoritism. That favoritism exists in most unions is beyond dispute. It is by giving jobs to their friends, and showing them favors in other ways, that officials frequently maintain themselves in office. Said a fellow carpenter at the hall the other day:

"See him. That's Richardson. He has been appointed by Hutchison to look after the studios. Now he is giving out tickets for jobs in the movies to his friends." And sure enough, that's exactly what he was doing.

Gagging of Expression. In many locals, men with ideas of a progressive kind, and competent to express them, are ruled out of order, while those with a mentality belonging to the dark ages, and not any too expressive, are cheered along by the chairman, who usually sees in him a man after his own heart.

Some time back, a member of another local visited our local, and was called upon to make a speech by the chairman under "good of the order." He talked haltingly, giving the impression of having a guilty conscience. His talk was nothing but a Salvation Army speech with God, glory and halo. He left out, it had nothing in it which by any stretch of the imagination could come under the heading referred to. If he had talked on the advantages of amalgamation he would have been out of order and marked for expulsion.

Too Much Attention to the Boss. Then we have the report of our business agents, which we have long since learned to take with a grain of salt. It is usually a story about excursions made into the sanctuaries of the contractor, or some public official, seeking to interview these elusive birds. These are often heroic tales, with the business agent as the hero. The trials and tribulations in the search for his heart's desire is often told with feeling and in a most graphic manner. After many unsuccessful attempts he finally succeeds to corral him, here or there, and they part friends, and the boss promises to do this and that—promises which never become anything else.

Last winter, one of our business agents said something which rings true. He reported that in a number of instances, when he asked men on the job what locals they belonged to, they would tell him: "Ask the boss." It did not feel good to be talked to that way, he said.

I don't know what he thought about the causes for such a reply, but to me it is very significant.

Unfriendly to Members from Other Parts. One ex-member from Philadelphia told me that when he came to Los Angeles, he went to the Labor Temple for information and guidance as a union man naturally would. Here he was told, by an official, that the best thing for him to do was to take the first train back east, as it was impossible to get a job anywhere near the scale. Following such advice was well nigh impossible, for good and sufficient reasons. He went out and got a job the same day and at the union scale of wages.

He had been two years in Los Angeles without clearing in. In fact he was out of the "Brotherhood" entirely. At heart he is a union man and would be a credit to any organization of workers. This much I can't say for the official who "placed the straw that broke the camel's back."

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STORY OF WEST VIRGINIA MINE
STRIKE TELLS OF BITTER WAR
BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL

By REGINA MYROSKI

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., July 27.—The fourth month of the coal strike in West Virginia finds this section rather in a doubtful state as to the final outcome. Conditions everywhere point towards the final defeat of the strikers, but the latter are hopeful and certain of victory and are willing to sacrifice their all if in the end they will be guaranteed decent living conditions at least.

As this was a scab region—the miners having joined the U. M. W. of A. only when they struck in April—of course all the organized section felt doubtful about the outcome but still admired the courage and grit of the West Virginia miners.

Trouble arose immediately about the middle of the first month of the strike when a number of strikers picketed the house of a scab at Glendale, W. Va. The result was 19 miners arrested, their indictment under the Redman Act which carries a prison sentence of from two to ten years, and the decision to try each separately.

Ten Years for Picketing! The trial of the first picketer was held in May and culminated in his conviction and a sentence of ten years in the state penitentiary. The rest of the cases were continued to the September term of court.

Of course, injunctions were issued forbidding picketing of any kind and state police were stationed. Everything was being done to break the spirit of the striking miners and compel them to return to work at reduced wages. The local press carried statements to the effect that only a limited amount of coal was needed and that a great many miners were working at reduced wages and supplying all the coal needed and that the strikers were hurting "only themselves and the BUSINESS MEN of the community—special stress placed on business men. Storekeepers refused to give credit to some of those who had dealt from them for years and paid their accounts regularly. In fact, the strikers were treated more as some undesirable and hated animals than human beings. But in spite of all this a good percentage of them are still holding out, existing as they can, hopeful of victory.

Here is the coal operators' reward for those who did "scabbing duty" for them while the rest of the miners were making the utmost sacrifices to win the strike. On July 10, 1925, the regular payday of the Glendale Gas & Coal Co., the scabs were informed that they would not be paid until the following month, August, probably about the 25th.

Always Want More. The motive can easily be ascertained. The capitalists are not satisfied alone with making the people wage slaves and instilling in them ideas which cause the workers to fight against each other, but they also want to control their body and soul, even their very means of existence. It is commonly believed that the purpose of withholding the pay until August 25 was to force the miners to deal at the company store, so the coal barons could make still more profits—for of course the regular dealers would refuse to carry the accounts that long without being paid.

This is the reward for loyalty to capitalism. There is no honor among thieves. It is such acts as these that will awaken the workers to class consciousness. Had no scabbing taken place probably there would have been more of a chance to win the strike. But now it is doubtful. It can be said to the credit of the strikers here that a good percentage of them are still holding out and are determined to win against all odds. May they be successful!

He has forced scab-agreements upon members of the "Brotherhood." He has opened and maintained at the expense of the "Brotherhood" strikebreaking agencies by which he recruited men to take the place of those who were on strike.

In New York he suspended entire membership of 65 locals. He has expelled members illegally for exposing corruption and graft of the general office.

He has disfranchised locals by wholesale when they did not vote to suit him.

At the last convention he refused to seat delegates because they were instructed to work for certain measures to which he was opposed.

He has expelled members for advocating amalgamation of the existing trade-unions in each industry.

He has not hesitated to use the police, thru his henchmen, as was done in Detroit and Los Angeles.

In Alliance with Capitalist Police Force. In Los Angeles, Muir and the police on March 1st, 1924, raided at night a meeting of The Trade Union Educational League at 224 S. Spring St. where they arrested 39 men and women. They also confiscated materials and records from which the names of members were taken and used by Muir as evidence to show that members of the "Brotherhood" belonged to a "dual union," and on this pretext they were summarily expelled.

The Trade Union Educational League is an educational institution. It is providing facilities which we ourselves are lacking, and if our members want to take advantage of them we should be thankful. Such members should be commended and not expelled. Ignorance has always been our most powerful foe, and we have done little, very little towards its removal.

What Must We Do? Above all, never forget. Whenever an official tells you so and so, is this and that, investigate. He may have an ax to grind.

The officials who are eternally ranting about their pull, friendships and acquaintances among the bosses—watch them.

To our business agents: Love the bosses less, and the workers more. We pay the bills.

Help to establish at least as much liberty inside the unions, as we have outside.

Let us all work like beavers for the removal of Hutchison.

You who know carpenters belonging to the union, get them to read: What's Wrong in the Carpenters' Union, published by The Progressive Building Trades Worker, 156 S. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

If you know carpenters outside the union persuade them to join. The union must be built up, not broken up.

If you are a carpenter and think what I have written about old Hutchison is bunk, it is only fair to all concerned that you find out for yourself what the facts are before you pronounce judgment.

If you are one of the many ex-members who have simply dropped out, come back and help to reinstate the many illegally expelled members.

Wouldn't a pawn shop be a good place for Ma Hutchison?

Give this copy to your shopmate.

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HIGH INITIATION
AND LOW WAGES
FOR JOB TRUSTLos Angeles Workers
Delude Themselves

By L. P. RINDAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—A friend of mine works in the roofing trade, but also his boss runs one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the city, the work is so slack that he can hardly exist on the low wages paid for a few hours' work a week. This worker never draws a full week's pay; from eight to 24 hours a week, and sometimes nothing at all, is the true condition at this particular place which is a fair example for all the rest.

The wage in this trade in \$5 top, and \$5.50 low. So nothing can be saved for a rainy day. But, in spite of this low earning power, a great number of roofers (like thousands of other workers) are deceiving themselves with the illusion that they, too, will become rich contractors some day.

Without going into details, it is worthy of note to say that this worker used to be a very active member in the roofers' union. In 1918, however, he left Los Angeles after having obtained the necessary papers from his union. For the last six or seven years he has kept himself off the roofs, but now he is back again and wants to rejoin his craft. Last night he had a talk with the business agent, and what did he find? \$50 initiation fee was demanded. But how is it possible to pay such a huge sum for joining a union under such conditions as pictured above?

Strong Unions Not Wanted. The writer is in full accord with a worker correspondent (D. W. July 9), who, in connection with the action of Muir and Hutchison in expelling 16 members from carpenters' locals here, says: "Can it be that the union officials do not want the union to become strong and effective? I am suspicious." High initiation fees and expulsions both work in the same direction, to make a job trust out of the unions for officials and a few other sleepy-heads. They do not want a rank and file organized.

Times Hard, But Reads D. W. Another man of my acquaintance (member of the carpenters' union) in the roofing game now, shingling said last night, after being as slow!

This worker always got every bit of the DAILY WORKER, but never afford to spend enough money at one time, to subscribe. So there you are, the same everywhere. The workers are forced down to the low level of doing things on the installment plan, which is expensive and almost as bad as the Dawes plan.

Being in the city at present, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, declared Los Angeles to be the "eighth wonder of the world" (he is the native son prospect for the presidency, you know). So he went on to talk about "cheap" water and "cheap" power. But he forgot to mention the cheap conditions under which workers have to struggle in this burg of exploitation and Hooverized hot air.

Kate Dial, Prison Comfort Club Head, Dies in California

SAN FRANCISCO.—Announcement of the death of Kate M. Dial, former secretary of the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, brings grief to the hearts of scores of political and industrial prisoners in the prisons of the country who have been recipients of her kindly devotion. Kate Dial was an untiring prison comfort worker and her efforts and experience in this field are partly responsible for the founding of International Labor Defense.

For Unemployment Doles. To the DAILY WORKER: I would like to see a meeting of representatives of all labor organizations called for the discussion of caring for the unemployed workers of this country during great labor crises. In England there is such a movement. There the workers receive a dole during unemployment periods. I. Rosen.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

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FARMERS PROFIT BY HIGH WAGES OF CITY WORKERS

Plute Press Buncombe Officially Disproved

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(FP)—The agricultural press, according to Ethelbert Stewart commissioner of the United States bureau of labor statistics, has accepted the theory that low wages of industrial workers affect the farmer and commerce thru lowered consuming power.

"The agricultural press," he said, is showing a greater appreciation of the position always taken by the bureau of labor statistics, that the earnings of the workers, who constitute the largest numerical element of our population, can not be depressed, nor

the volume of employment decreased, without reacting upon the whole range of business."

He illustrates his point by showing that consumption of butter is related to the volume of employment.

MacMillan Expedition to Etah.
WASHINGTON, July 27.—The MacMillan Arctic expedition has left Godhavn, Disko Island, Greenland, and was enroute today to its base at Etah. Dispatches to the navy department from Liet. Commander R. E. Byrd said that the "Bowdoin" left Godhavn at 11 a. m. yesterday and that the "Peary" was due to get away at 7 a. m. today.

Another Army Goes To Europe.
NEW YORK, July 27.—Another army of American tourists sailed for Europe Saturday aboard eight big transatlantic liners. Steamship officials estimated the departures at more than 5,000. European touring this year has broken all records, the record departures for a single day being 10,000.

SHERIFFS MAY HIRE DEPUTIES TO ANY NUMBER

Seen as Great Aid in War on Workers

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, July 27.—A sheriff in Illinois may hire as many deputies as he believes necessary to preserve peace and social order and the board of supervisors in his county must make arrangements for their compensation.

Will Be Forced to Pay.
That was the essence of an opinion forwarded today to Carl Priehs, of Taylorville, state's attorney of Christian county, by Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom.

The question arose when James E. Corman, of Pana, chairman of the

Christian County board of supervisors, influenced the board to refuse Sheriff Andrew Fleisher's recent bill for deputy hire.

Legalize Child Labor.
In a second opinion, handed to the department of labor, the attorney general held that school boys under the age of 14 years may be employed as caddies. He pointed to a statute providing that such persons, volunteering services during school vacation, may be employed at work in which there is no element of danger.

Imperial Pup Gets on the Battlefield 27 Years Too Late

CAPTOWN, July 27.—The prince of Wales today visited battlefields around Kimberly made famous during the Boer war and began preparations for his departure for South America next Wednesday.

CANADA'S RAIL WORKERS MEET SEPTEMBER 21

Amalgamation to Be on Agenda

TORONTO, July 27.—Arrangements for the accumulation of data on railway operation and cost of living and the extension of publicity facilities are matters to come before the 30th convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees at Toronto, Sept. 21.

This purely Canadian organization has made a point of challenging unfair statements made in the daily press regarding the position of the railway workers, sending letters to editors well fortified with facts and figures.

This method of publicity has been little used by Canadian labor unions, tho it reaches people, including workers, who never see a labor paper. The Canadian press carries extraordinary misinformation or misrepresentation regarding the labor movement, usually allowed to pass unchallenged.

Amalgamation, co-operation, insurance and political activity are other convention problems.

Brookhart Holds His Lead.
WASHINGTON, July 27.—Daniel F. Steck, democrat, contesting the election of Smith W. Brookhart, insurgent republican, to the senate, has gained about 50 more votes in the recount.

Brookhart still has a substantial lead, however, having made a gain yesterday of 300 votes due to the finding of errors in the figures certified by the state of Iowa.

Getting a DAILY WORKER
sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

Write the story about your shop—

UKRAINIAN MASS MEETING SHOWS UP POLISH ENVOY

Skrzynski Denounced by 1,000 Workers

NEW YORK CITY.—A mass demonstration of over a thousand workers protesting against the arrival of Mr. Skrzyński, envoy for the reactionary working class oppressing Polish government, was held by the Ukrainian workers of the United States at a mass meeting here in Manhattan Lyceum.

The following resolution condemning the Polish government's subjecting of the Ukrainian, and other non-Polish races was unanimously adopted.

"That it be known to American workers that Poland is subjecting some 10 millions of our Ukrainian brothers and countrymen to the most inhuman treatment, depriving them of all elementary rights to racial and civic freedom and to cultural advancement.

"That Poland has done nothing to help the Ukrainian peasants and workers during the present fearful famine that came as a result of crop failure of last year, and also as a result of the inefficient economic policy of Poland.

"That the credits, voted by Polish diet for famine relief, were distributed by the Polish government agencies among the rich landowners and well-to-do peasants.

"That it is the opinion and the desire of this meeting that no help, material or moral, should be given to the present government of Poland, which has nothing but oppression, prisons and executions for our brothers in Western Ukraine, held forcibly in Polish occupation.

"That the millions of Ukrainians, now under the rule of Poland, cannot be bound in the future by any credit or loan obligations, as may be contracted in this country by Mr. Skrzyński in the name of his government.

"That we demand justice and freedom for those of our brothers and countrymen in Western Ukraine that are now dominated by Poland and other imperialistic States, believing and knowing that such liberation could be accomplished only by union of Western Ukraine with the present Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

"That this resolution be recorded, published and known as our protest against official activities of the said Mr. Skrzyński in United States, and against the government he is representing, for the reasons as stated above.

"Down with the imperialistic Poland!

"Long Live the struggle for the liberation of Western Ukraine and its union with Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic!

Stafford, Coal Miner, Torn from His Family, by Deportation to Italy

(Continued from page 1)

hope these papers will be of help to you.

"Mrs. Tony Stafford, written by Daughter Sadie.

"P. S.—No one has ever offered us any help of any kind since father was taken away from us."

The "papers" enclosed were receipts for payment of dues in the Loyal Order of Moose since 1917, cards issued by the United Mine Workers Union during 1920 and 21 and Stafford's army registration card dated 1917.

Organized Labor Forgot Stafford

The labor movement forgot Tony Stafford and his family. During the five years Tony Stafford was in prison for the cause of labor, his wife has been obliged to battle alone. "No one has ever offered us any help of any kind since father was taken away from us."

In a previous letter to International Labor Defense, Mrs. Stafford told of Stafford's enemies. "The E. E. White Coal Co. of Glenn White, W. Va. is the Co. who is fighting him. I do not have money to help my husband as I have four small children to provide for, and I find it very hard to make ends meet. My husband did not even get to come home to see his children whom he has not seen for many years. I want you to fully understand that it is because of a grudge against union officials that they are so bitterly against him."

Tony Stafford was an official of the U. M. W. of A. He fought for the unionization of the scab coal fields of West Virginia. He fought for a better life for his wife and four children. His reward was frame-up, imprisonment and now deportation.

Will Take Care of Family.

International Labor Defense did all it could to prevent the deportation of Tony Stafford. The trick was turned too quickly. It could not be stopped. I. L. D. is now doing the next best thing. It is undertaking to make up in some way for the long neglect his family has suffered. Mrs. Stafford was sent a check of fifty dollars and more will follow. A fund is being raised and the forces of militant labor are being organized under the banner of International Labor Defense to cope with the many similar occurrences of working class fighters railroaded to prison or deported, and of families left destitute and helpless.

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, two instalments of which have appeared in the DAILY WORKER, and which will continue daily, tells of the intensive investigation of all phases of the life of the workers under the Soviet government and the structure of its administration, from the time the seven British trade union leaders entered the frontier town of Sebezh, Nov. 1, until they left Leningrad December 15. Yesterday's instalment took up the question of finance, which is being continued today as follows:

Gold Standard Restored

The first step was the restoration of the National Bank, with the right to issue currency notes (October 11th, 1922). The issue of notes was entrusted to an issue department composed partly of Governmental, partly of bank representatives, and the whole form and function given to the New National Bank was clearly modelled on the Bank of England. The new currency had a unit of ten roubles, called after an old Russian coin, Tchervonetz. This unit, with the percentage of gold of the old rouble, is secured to one-fourth by bullion and foreign exchange, the remainder by short bills and easily realisable securities. But the bank has done its best to maintain throughout a bullion reserve of not less than 50 per cent., as appears from its published balance sheets. These Tchervonetz notes, which were obviously in imitation of our pound notes, were given an immediate currency for taxes, customs tariff, and certain other official payments. But their introduction into general currency was proceeded with very cautiously and even met with a certain amount of difficulty. Owing to their high denomination and the curious conservatism of Russia, these notes used at first to be returned to the bank in large quantities to be exchanged into the old depreciated currency. Yet the main difficulty of maintaining a double currency, namely, that the worse drives out the better, did not develop, and by the autumn of 1923 the Tchervonetz was coming generally into circulation, and being taken up with confidence. It was considered safe by December 21st, 1923, to make the acceptance of the Tchervonetz obligatory for Government purposes. But the old notes were still the basic currency and the banks were still obliged to give them in exchange when required.

The Tchervonetz

The buying value of the Tchervonetz was at first as high as 11.08 roubles in wholesale dealing and 8.9 in retail. But a year later, after sharp oscillations, due probably to an insufficient basis of business, it had fallen to 7.64 and 5.41 respectively. This depreciation was checked in the autumn of 1923 by intervention of the National Bank. On the whole, it did the new currency as much good as harm, because the reduction by one-quarter in value reduced the high denomination of the new notes without seriously affecting confidence in them.

Foreign exchange of the Tchervonetz being under closer control was steadier, and the average exchange with the pound sterling has been above pre-war exchange. The following figures show that the dollar exchange is now very steady and the variations in the pound exchange have another explanation than the real value of the Tchervonetz. Under conditions of so complete a monopoly of foreign commerce as there is in Russia, the reactions between foreign exchange value and internal buying value may become somewhat remote. There is, in fact, the risk that official operations may create an official exchange remote from real market values. But a comparison of the official and the free rates of exchange shows that, though a difference exists, it has not as yet become dangerous. On January 1st, 1923, the free exchange was 4.6 below the official; in March, it was equal; in May, the free was 1.1 above, and in July, 1.1 below. In the provinces, however, the difference became as much as 10 per cent. in 1924.

TCHERVONETZ EXCHANGE			
Date	1923	Dollar	Sterling
March 1st	1.92	8.85	
April 1st	1.92	8.56	
May 1st	2.23	9.67	
June 1st	2.59	11.33	
July 1st	2.14	9.80	
August 1st	2.11	9.65	
September 1st	2.07	9.51	
October 1st	2.05	9.39	
November 1st	2.06	9.15	
December 1st	2.13	9.47	
1924			
January 1st	2.20	9.20	
February 1st	2.17	9.24	
March 1st	2.11	9.07	
April 1st	1.94½	8.36	
May 1st	1.94½	8.52	
June 1st	1.94½	8.38	
July 1st	1.94½	8.41	
August 1st	1.94½	8.55½	
September 1st	1.94½	8.73	
October 1st	1.94½	8.67	
November 1st	1.94½	8.73	
December 1st	1.94½	8.98	
December 20th	1.94½	9.13	

To sum up, we have in the Tchervonetz a currency which is the opposite extreme to that aimed at by War Communism. It is not merely the substitution of a gold rouble for such compromises between money and man-power standards as were presented by the various forms of goods roubles. It is a gold standard which is based on its relationship with foreign gold standards and especially the pound sterling. This close connection between the new Russian currency and foreign commerce, a full guarantee for the good will and good faith of the government enterprises in methods of foreign com-

Regulation of Exchange

This stability of exchange in the Tchervonetz was achieved in face of a trade balance at first heavily against Russia, owing to the difficulty of organising export and the heavy demands for imports due to the famine and reconstruction work. Moreover, foreign exchange was indispensable for the Bank in order to secure the new currency and to start commerce. Consequently decrees were issued on the date of February 15th and April 9th, 1923, regulating dealings in foreign exchange and limiting them to members of the Bourse and banks having general permission to deal. Though not very strictly observed, this legislation has served its purpose and brings at least all Government Trusts and syndicates, as well as the co-operatives, under control in this respect. Further, no payment within the Union may be made in foreign valuta, and holdings of it by State Trusts or co-operatives are strictly regulated. The National Bank must be given the refusal of any such foreign exchange before it is disposed of privately, and no one may export more than 200 roubles' worth without permission, though this is easily evaded. However, with the moneys confiscated from Nepmen through the G. P. U. for illegal attempts at export of securities, a railway of 100 versts long required by the cotton and grain industries has been constructed in Turkestan.

Although much of this regulation of exchange is not, and probably cannot be, enforced under existing circumstances, it has been effective for its purpose of providing the State with foreign valuta, of use in balancing the Budget. Indeed, early in 1924 the amount available became embarrassingly large and the National Bank found itself being compelled to issue Tchervonetz notes in order to acquire foreign valuta for which it had no use but which were offered by exporters, because a refusal would have checked exportation. Moreover, as the trade balance under the economic plan for 1923-24 is as much as 132 million roubles, it looks as though the State would soon be in a position to free dealings in foreign exchange in so far as it can safely do so without allowing control to pass out of its hands.

Restoration of Single Currency

The last development of currency reform was the Acts of February 14th, 1924, stopping further emissions of the old notes, and of March 10th finally putting them out of circulation as from May 10th and redeeming them at a rate depreciated in certain cases to one-five-thousand-millionth. This old currency had been used to maintain the value of the Tchervonetz by buying it up when necessary, but had been replaced in this function more and more by foreign valuta. The Transport Certificates, of which mention will be found elsewhere, were a currency of small denominations now all redeemed.

The effect of this currency reform on the enterprise and energy of the National Economy was, of course, immediate, and the impetus it has given still continues. Its results can be observed in the returns given elsewhere showing increased production and trade. The consequent improvement in revenue from taxation and economic profits react, in turn favorably on the currency.

Currency and Budgets

The Delegation has no reason whatever to doubt that the present condition of the currency is satisfactory. The following table gives details:—

1924	Paper Roubles	Tcherv. Gold R.	Transport Certifs.	Treasury Bills	Silver Coins	Small Change	Central Caisse
Millions of Tchervonetz Rubles.							
1st April	15.36	29.5	20.7	54.6	9.96	3.14	448.9
1st June	9.8	28.6	20.5	124.1	16.6	15.7	518.0
1st Aug.	4.8	30.12	—	162.1	34.6	20.0	570.0
1st Oct.	—	352.85	—	201.75	48.94	25.35	667.9

A handsome silver currency, which to a value of £5,000,000 was minted in England, is in general circulation, and in October a copper coinage appeared. A gold Tchervonetz is obtainable, but does not appear in circulation.

The total of money in circulation rose from 264 million roubles in October, 1923, to 624 million in October, 1924. This considerable emission of currency in the course of the summer led to no corresponding increase of prices, and no fall at all in exchange, and consequently evidently did not exceed the growing demand of business. The only danger of inflation seems to lie in a possible over-emission of bank credits for industry.

The emission of currency for revenue purposes, in 1923-24 was restricted practically to that originally estimated for. The emission in 1924-25 is reduced from 180 millions in the previous year to 80 millions, and this latter sum is not, moreover, mere paper but silver and copper coinage. In fact, the use of the mint for revenue is almost restored to its legitimate form of a profit on coinage, and there seems no reason to suppose that the proposed increase of currency is more than business development requires. In other words, careful investigations in the Commissariat of Finance show no reason to fear the renewal of inflation that has been so confidently predicted abroad.

The following figures show the disappearance of the fatal financing Budgets by emission of paper currency:—

REVENUES.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Millions of Tchervonetz Rubles.				
1. Taxation	450	405	666	961
2. Receipts from National Property and Enterprises	199	511	835	1,050
3. Loans	1	85	219	190
4. Paper Currency Issue	350	387	196	—
	1,000	1,388	1,916	2,231

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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Receipts in Kind and Budgets

Nothing shows more clearly the rapid reconstruction that has been proceeding under the "New Economic Policy" than the complete change in the character of recent Budgets. The Budget for 1920 represents the high water mark of War Communism and the elimination of money. Receipts, exclusive of currency emission, were 159,604 million Soviet roubles and expenditure 1,215,159 million Soviet roubles. Of these receipts about one-third came from nationalized production and another third from nationalized trade.

The first Budget under the New Economic Policy was the nine months' Budget, January to September, 1922. This represents a transition from a barter to a business basis. The total receipts were 530 million index roubles, of which about 64 per cent. were receipts in kind, not money revenues. The attempt to reconcile these two bases caused, needless to say, inextricable confusion. We see below the process of transition to a money basis:—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Millions of Tchervonetz Rubles.				
Receipts in kind	550-55	158-11	72-3	—
Money Revenues	450-45	1230-59	1844-97	2231-100
	1000	1388	1916	2231

Budget of 1922-23

The turning point in the restoration of the Budget to a business basis is in 1922-23. The Budget as at first produced showed receipts of over one milliard and expenditure well over two milliards. The greater part of the deficit—600 millions—was to be raised by currency issue, and it was evident that a currency of the total real value of 90 millions could not stand it.

A Budget Commission was, therefore, set up to take drastic action. The Budget was dealt with on a quarterly and even monthly basis, and great efforts were made to raise revenues, reduce expenditures, and restrict currency issues.

It will be worth while to reproduce this crucial transition Budget of 1922-23 in such a form as will give an idea of the situation.

BUDGET FOR 1922-23.

(Millions of Tchervonetz Rubles.)

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
1. Direct Taxes and Customs	230	1. Administration, etc.	318
2. Indirect Taxes	175	2. Transport Communica-	122
3. Transport and Communications	454	tions, etc.	822
4. National Industry and Trade	57	3. Industry	123
5. Credit Operations	85	4. Agriculture	64
6. Currency Issue	387	5. Electrification	28
		6. Co-operation	10
		7. Treasury Operations and Miscellaneous	23
	1388		1388

It is obvious that this is a Budget that still contains a large measure of War Communism, and is, still, more concerned with national economy than with government finance.

Analysis of Budget Expenditure

Comparing the principal items of the Budgets of 1922-23 and 1924 we get an idea of the nature of the burden.

EXPENDITURE

(Millions of Tchervonetz Rubles.)

	1922-23	1923-24
Per cent.		
1. Transport and Communications	67.5-32.7	550-41.8
2. Administration	459.0-24.4	318-22.9
3. Industry	85.0-4.5	123-8.9
4. Agriculture	61.0-3.2	64-4.6
5. Electrification	42.0-2.1	28-2.0
6. Co-operation	20.0-1.1	10-0.7
7. Treasury Operations, etc.	100.0-5.3	23-1.7
8. Miscellaneous	358.0-19.0	242-17.4

The financing of industry is thus being steadily transferred from the Budget to the Banks; and this financing of industry is still an item of which the investment value is hard to estimate. The subsidy of agriculture shows that nearly half the net proceeds of the rural tax are returned to the land. The increase of the amount spent on electrification is evidence of the very general effort to re-equip industry. While the support of Co-operation in its struggle against private enterprise and against the "scissors" crisis is also an investment. The item "Treasury operations" is mainly repayment of grain and sugar loans.

An encouraging element in these Budgets is the increase of receipts and the decrease of the deficit; another is that almost half this increase of receipts comes from transport—showing, as this does, an economic expansion. The increase in taxation comes mainly from the rural tax; moreover, this increase has been obtained from an increase in taxable capacity without raising the rates. An increase that is only beginning may be observed in the receipts from national property such as forests. Receipts under this head are insignificant compared to what they might be.

Budget for 1923-24

The Budget for 1923-24 was produced in December, 1923, the dangers due to the delay being met by a provisional "budget of control." The delay was due to difficulty in finally bringing the whole national accountancy on to a normal basis and in first attempting an allotment of central and local budget responsibilities as between the Union and the autonomous Federations. The fundamental principle of this financial and fiscal relationship is to secure for the whole Union the advantages of a centralized control and credit while giving the local autonomies sufficient resources and responsibilities for their own cultural development and special concerns. This involved a most difficult decentralization, still in course of development.

(To be continued in next issue)

COAL MINERS DIE IN PENNSYLVANIA AND TENNESSEE

Blasts and Falling Rock Take Their Victims

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27—Five miners were added to the long list of fatalities in this part of the anthracite field today.

Otto Brunner, 36, Michael Devine, 34, and Peter Olson 35, were killed instantly when they were caught in a premature blast at the Woodward mine of the Glen Alden Coal company at Edwardsville.

A gas explosion at the Colon mine resulted in the death of Joseph Balzo, 42.

Joseph Michael, 25, was the 25th victim. He was fatally injured beneath a fall of rock at the Franklin colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company this morning.

LOCKWOOD, Tenn., July 27—Gloom and sadness hovered over this little town today, following the disastrous explosion in the Roane Iron company's mine, which snuffed out the lives of two known men, and possibly eight others who are still entombed, rescues being unable to reach them owing to a raging fire which followed the explosion.

Worker Seeks Final Appeal Before U. S. Court Against Death

By HELM VOLL.

LOS ANGELES, July 27—Isaac Wolfgang, who killed a policeman over two years ago, in a rooming house on East Fourth St., of this city has notified the public defender, Frank San Quentin, that Clarence Darrow will represent him in a final appeal from the death sentence before the United States supreme court in October.

He was convicted of killing Oliver Dinmore, a policeman, who arrested him while he was about to take a bottle of milk one early morning, from the doorsteps of a house close by where he was living.

The policeman took Wolfgang to his room, and here he beat him so mercilessly that he still has a large red scar on his head. Fearing for his life, he reached into a dresser drawer, pulled out a gun, and shot the assailant.

Wolfgang called the cops, at the time, for many years, and braved many dangers, but when he grew old he had nothing to show for his toil.

Medical Leader Dies.
Dr. Albert John Ochsner, one of the leaders in the Chicago medical world and known throughout the nation as one of the leaders of advanced medical thought, died here at his home.

ANTHRACITE WAGES SHOWN BY OPERATORS' FIGURES PROVE TO BE FAR BELOW LIVING STANDARD

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Well, now we have it from the operators' own figures, furnished to the U. S. bureau of labor statistics, that the average anthracite worker actually employed in cutting coal from the face doesn't average as much as \$2,000 a year at the present wage scale. The figures show that in a half-month payroll period in October-November, 1924, the average wage of miners and miners' laborers was \$7.77 per day worked and the average number of days worked 10.8.

Really Below \$1,600
These figures cover miners classified as company, consideration and contract miners and their laborers, constituting over 53 per cent of all the employees both inside and outside the mines included in the investigation. Taking all groups of anthracite employees together there were 45 per cent who earned less than \$70 for the half-month pay period. As this half-month pay period represented more than 1-23 of a normal working year the average annual compensation of approximately half of all anthracite mine workers falls below \$1,600.

The bureau reckons that if the average worker employed directly in the mining of coal had been able to work every single day that the mines were open the average annual wage would have been about \$2,240, or a close approximation to a minimum living wage budget.

But the figures showing the average number of days actually worked per worker indicate that 85 per cent of theoretical full working time is all that can be expected in the anthracite mines. Account must be taken of sickness and other unavoidable causes of absence. This brings the annual wage down to about \$1,920.

Average wages per day actually worked and for the entire half-month pay period are shown for leading occupations as follows:

Anthracite	Miners	Per day	Half month
Company	\$6.49	\$67.15	
Consideration	4.26	78.99	
Contract	9.07	98.07	
Miners' laborers			
Company	5.72	58.57	
Consideration	6.21	65.98	
Contract	6.47	65.39	
Inside workers			
Drivers	5.48	61.83	
Laborers	5.87	63.09	
Miscellaneous	6.70	80.43	
Outside workers			
Carpenters	6.40	78.53	
Laborers	5.35	63.04	
Miscellaneous	5.68	71.47	

Deductions Reduce Apparent Wage
The contract miners, constituting about 26 per cent of the working force, are the highest paid anthracite workers and receive \$9.07 a day. Their work is responsible and dangerous. Assisted by their laborers they drill holes in the seams of coal by hand or by electric or compressed air coal-mining machines, load the holes with explosives, and shoot or blast the coal from the seams.

They are paid a tonnage or other piece rate and from their gross earnings on this basis the cost of labor and explosives is deducted or checked off their pay.

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1925.

- 144 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1569 N. Robey St.
- 133 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
- 21 Bricklayers, 312 W. Monroe St.
- 378 Brick and Clay Workers, Paving Inspectors, 166 W. Washington, Calumet Joint Council, 514 W. 117th St.
- 58 Carpenters, Diverses and Shemels, 141 Carpenter, 1023 E. 75th St.
- 272 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
- 461 Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
- 1786 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th, Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren St.
- 19 Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 A. M.
- 581 Electricians, 505 S. State St.
- 1036 Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
- 302 Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Westworth Ave.
- 402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
- 645 Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
- 826 Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 25th St.
- 8705 Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
- 27 Federal Employees, 64 W. Randolph St.
- 18441 Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
- 715 Firemen and Engine-men, Ogden and Taylor.
- 20 Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
- 5 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 8 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
- 27 Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Verne Ave.
- 715 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
- 81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren.
- 12 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
- 17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
- 84 Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
- 915 Machinists, 378 N. Madison St.
- 548 Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington St.
- 571 Meat Cutters, 9008 Houston Ave.
- Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
- 10 Musicians, 175 W. Washington St.
- 17358 Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
- 147 Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
- 180 Painters, N. E. Cor. California and Madison.
- 184 Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
- 81 Painters, N. W. Cor. 44th and 59th.
- 275 PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK ST.
- 521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
- 502 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
- 130 Plumbers, 1307 Ogden Ave.
- 250 Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
- 402 Plumber, 411 W. Madison St.
- 415 Railway Carmen, Old Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7130 p. m.
- 1170 Railway Carmen, 1167 N. Michigan Ave.
- 1257 Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
- 382 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
- 739 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
- 906 Railway Clerks, 5432 S. Halsted St.
- 2219 Railway Clerks, 508 W. Washington St.
- 375 Railroad Trainmen, 3350 W. Madison St.
- Teamsters' Dip. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 727 Teamsters (Auto), 230 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 67 Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
- 7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

Decide Locally Upon Wheat Harvest Wages; Union Scale Unknown

FREDERICK, So. Dak., July 27—The Savo, (So. Dak.) Farmer-Labor Club held a special meeting on July 26th for the purpose of establishing a uniform wage scale for harvest and threshing in the neighborhood.

A good number of workers and farmers were present, and after considerable discussion a committee of six was elected, three farmers and three workers to settle the matter. Their decision, adopted by the meeting, was as follows:

Harvest wages 42½ cents per hour. Threshing wages 45 cents per hour to pitchers, 50 cents per hour to pitchers who drive a team.

Above wages to include board and lodging, courteous treatment and comfortable living conditions.

"Model" Prison for Women.

WASHINGTON, (FP)—The government is building a model prison for women at Alderson, W. Va., costing \$1,900,000, where the inmates will be taught housework and industrial trades to fit them for a "good" life when they come out.

Washington Joins Health Bureau.

NEW YORK.—Northwestern labor is waging to the need for safeguarding workers' health, reports Mrs. Grace Burnham, director of the Workers' Health Bureau, 799 Broadway, New York, in a letter to office headquarters, and as an earnest of its intention to go thru with a health program the Washington Federation of Labor voted to affiliate with the bureau at its annual convention.

NEW TRIAL FOR BIEDENKAPP AND MAREK REFUSED

Case Is Appealed to Higher Court

Judge Richardson of the Superior Ave., police court, who several days ago fined M. Marek and F. G. Bieden-kapp \$100.00 apiece after a charge of disorderly conduct had been placed against the two for speaking on the street, listened somewhat inattentively to a plea for a new trial made by Attorney J. O. Bentall.

The evidence in the previous hearing introduced to show disorderly conduct was a leaflet containing extracts from the report of the Industrial Relations Commission.

Judge Weakens.
Bentall attempted to show the judge how ridiculous it was for him to lay a heavy fine for the quoting of official documents and showed there was nothing to lead the court to believe that anyone's conduct was disorderly at the meeting. Bentall asked for a new trial and to vacate.

The judge weakened. He probably sensed the fact that he was making an ass of himself. To save his face, as he thought, he became very lenient and reduced the fines to \$50.00 for Bieden-kapp and \$25.00 for Marek. But he refused to grant a new trial. The dignity of the court has to be upheld. If the judge begins by making an ass of himself he has to continue so for dignity's sake.

On Hunt for Intelligence.

But the defendants were not dissatisfied. They are appealing the case to a higher court. They hope to find a judge intelligent enough to recognize a government document when he sees one, and not to suppose as Judge Richardson certainly must have, that the Industrial Relations report was written by Bucharin and Radek instead of Basil Manly and Frank P. Walsh.

FILIPINO GIRLS HELD AS PEONS BY SHOP OWNER

Padron System in Force at Los Angeles

By L. P. RINDAL.

LOS ANGELES, (AP. By Mail)—There is nothing new under heaven, they say, but peonage practice in a community of angels seems to be a little out of the ordinary. The other day it was discovered that Faustino Lichance, a shop owner, had brought two sisters, Filomena and Carmel Garcia, from the Philippines under the excuse to teach them the embroidery trade.

These girls, and others, have been held in peonage under the stipulation that they should work for three years at \$12 a month plus room and board, all of which was supposed to cover their passage money. It is charged that the girls were forced to live on the premises as prisoners and to work from 12 to 13 hours a day and that they were already expert embroiderers and did not need to be taught.

When the state labor department, thru Deputy Commissioner Lowry, first ordered the release of the girls, Lichance and his sister, Cornelia Fernandez, refused to accede unless they should sign notes for \$300 each. It was said, Mr. Lowry then demanded their immediate release and also the release of all their belongings on threat of criminal action.

Said shop is located at 508 North Western avenue, Los Angeles. The slavery system under which these poor girls were held is in Spanish called: "PADRON"—complete submission to the wishes and desires (and the viles also in this case) of the master.

Junior High Schools to Be Built First Is School Board's Decree

The board of education's new school construction program which entails the expenditure of \$51,000,000, has awarded its first contracts for \$1,350,000 for the building of three junior high schools to be started next week. This is in face of the present deplorable shortage of classroom facilities to take care of the tremendous overflow in the elementary schools.

All of last term due to this shortage little children between the ages of 7 and 10 were compelled to arrive at school as early as 7:30 on the morning shifts while others did not begin until after lunch for the afternoon shifts. Still the immediate plans do not include elementary schools.

The new junior high schools will be as follows: The Bridge school, at Byron and Newland Sts.; the Mann, Ninety-fifth and Chappell Sts., and the Nightingale at W. Fifty-second and Rockwell Sts.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you



BUILDERS AT WORK

A NEW PUBLICATION APPEARS

My How the Left Wing Grows!

Last week in this column, we boasted to our Communist Builders about the splendid lot of Communist papers in all languages and other Left Wing publications available to build the Communist movement.

We spoke of four Left Wing Monthlies already published; for Building Tradesmen, Printers, Machinists and Railwaymen. And we gladly announced "The Progressive Miner" as the coming fifth journal of the fighting group in organized labor.

But there was a slight mistake. The Progressive Miner is not the fifth... it will be the sixth. For without any warning the first issue of the "Progressive Barber" appeared in order to turn the workers about and give the bosses a trimming for a change.

A snappy paper it is. With contribution from the workers in the shops, news about the trade conditions and some bright comment, this is the paper to take with you every time you go to the barber to have your chin scraped. Take it to your barber and if you want to subscribe (you certainly should!) just send one dollar for a year's subscription (this is not a paid ad) to The Progressive Barber, 1806 South Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Now we have more such splendid papers to rally the workers to fight. Pass this paper in your hat along with the others—this is another good tool for Communist Builders!

SIX LECTURES ON IMPERIALISM GIVEN BY WORKERS' SCHOOL FOR \$1 THE COURSE, BEGIN AUGUST 7

NEW YORK CITY, July 27.—The revolutionary upheavals in China, in Morocco, and to a lesser degree in India, Egypt and Latin-America at the present time indicate that "all is not well" with the world. These struggles of the peoples in colonial and semi-colonial countries mark the beginning of an epoch of the break-up of the great imperialist powers.

The Communist movement has been the only one to realize the significance of the struggles of the oppressed people in incident and orient alike, and have given their active support to these national-revolutionary movements, because they see in them a powerful force making for imperialist disintegration.

Popular Lectures.
In the light of these facts, then, the Workers' School of New York, has arranged for a series of popular and instructive lectures on the nature of imperialism, and particularly on its work and the forces combating it in the countries of Asia, Africa, South and Central America.

Beginning Friday evening, August 7, and continuing for six weeks, these lectures will be given at the Workers' Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th St.

Many Good Speakers.
Speakers are: Alexander Trachtenberg, Bert Wolf, William Weinstein, Oliver Carlson and a prominent member of the Kuomintang.

Tickets for the entire course of six lectures are on sale for \$1.00. Single admission will be 25 cents. There is no better opportunity for workers to inform themselves of the nature, scope, and struggles of imperialism than is to be had by attending these lectures.

- The course is as follows:
- (1) Imperialist Struggles in China, August 7, Kuomintang speaker and O. Carlson.
 - (2) Foundations of Imperialism, Aug. 14, A. Trachtenberg.
 - (3) American Imperialism in Mexico and Latin-America, Aug. 21, Bert Wolf.
 - (4) American Imperialism in the Pacific, Aug. 28, Bert Wolf.
 - (5) Imperialist Policies in India, Egypt and Morocco, Sept. 4, O. Carlson.
 - (6) Imperialism and the Communist International, Sept. 11, W. Weinstein.

Morgan's Bank Lately Landed Australia for a \$100,000,000 Loan

SIDNEY, N. S., July 27.—Five thousand sailors from the detachment of the United States navy which stopped here in its trip around the world, were enjoying shore leave today.

Democrat Commits Suicide
Attorney William Walker, former democratic nominee for the governorship of Wisconsin, committed suicide today in Henrotin Memorial hospital here by hanging himself in a closet.

Attorney Walker was 45 years old, and was being treated for a small but growing brain tumor. His home was at 373 First Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA
by LEON TROTSKY
\$1.00
A story of escape from exile.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS IS INADEQUATE

Disabled Miners Get Only \$12 a Week

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27—Union anthracite miners and their families from the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre (District No. 1.) United Mine Workers of America, have been awarded a total of \$307,242 in compensation for accidents sustained on the job since the founding of the district compensation department, October 1, 1923, the delegates at the district convention were informed when the compensation department's report was read.

The department contests claims against the employers under the Workmen's Compensation law and reports that compensation was awarded in the case of 42 fatal accidents. There were 127 fatal mine accidents in all during the period involved. Total disability, various disability periods and permanent facial disfigurement are compensated.

Complaints of the inadequacy of the law is voiced in the report which shows that 28 states pay more than the \$12 a week maximum to which injured Pennsylvania miners are limited. At the last session of the legislature a labor amendment raising minimums from \$6 to \$7 a week and maximums from \$12 to \$15 was defeated.

Machinists Rally to Workers Party "Hands Off China!" Meeting

DULUTH, Minn., July 27.—At the last regular meeting of the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 274, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION
"Resolved, that the U. S. government keep its hands off China and let the Chinese people run their own country; and be it further
"Resolved, that we pledge our aid to the Soviet government of Russia, in its fight to protect the interests of the workers and oppressed people of the world."

Zenith Lodge No. 274, I. A. of M. Signed, Ingworth Erickson, Sec'y.

Escape With \$15,000 in Diamonds
Two bandits held up F. Ginsberg, a jeweler, and Miss Celia Schreider, clerk, in the offices of the Edward Kahn company, in a loop building and escaped with \$15,000 worth of uncut diamonds.

DAILY WORKER Builders of New York

celebrate their first annual re-union with a

GRAND HUDSON RIVER EXCURSION

on Labor Day, September 7, at

STONY POINT

(The loveliest spot on the Hudson)
MUSIC AND DANCING — BATHING — HIKE THRU WOODS — PICNIC DINNER

Moonlight Ride on Hudson River Steamer MIRAMAR

(Cleanest, neatest boat in New York harbor)
Leave Pier A, Battery, New York, at 9 A. M.—Return Before Midnight.

NO tickets for sale. NO collections on trip.

Tickets, including Picnic Dinner, will be given free of charge, but ONLY to those that qualify as Charter Members of the DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB by securing at least \$5.00 worth of subscriptions or \$3.00 in donations during July and August, or helping a certain minimum in the Daily Worker office, or serving as Daily Worker agent, news stand collector or worker-correspondent. (The subscriptions may be for either DAILY WORKER, YOUNG WORKER, YOUNG COMRADE or WORKERS MONTHLY.)

The purpose is not to make money from those that go, as is usually the case on excursions and picnics, but to create and encourage activity for the DAILY WORKER throughout the summer months.

Excursion Limited to Four Hundred.

Only 400 seats are available. These will be given to the first 400 comrades that qualify. The list must then be closed. Do not, therefore, wait until the last minute, but perform the necessary service AT ONCE to make you eligible to the Daily Worker Builders' Club, which will be organized on this excursion.

JOIN THE FOUR HUNDRED!
— SIGN AND MAIL —
THE FOLLOWING BLANK AT ONCE!

L. E. Katterfeld, Mgr. Branch.....
Daily Worker, New York Agency
108 East 14th St., New York City

Please reserve a place for me on the Hudson River Excursion to the First Annual Daily Worker Builders Re-union, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1925 (Labor Day). I intend to qualify as a Charter Member of the Daily Worker Builders' Club of New York in one or more of the following ways:

(Please check) sell at least \$5.00 worth of subscriptions which you) secure at least \$3.00 in donations will try) help in office to do.)) collect from news stands

NAME:

ADDRESS:

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

PLAY DRESS FOR HOT DAYS.

AN ALL YEAR ROUND DRESS.



5177. This attractive little play dress has the bloomers with straight lower edges, and a smart toy pocket on the front of the dress. Gingham, percale, crepe or linen could be used for this model.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. If pocket is made of contrasting material, it will require ¼ yard 9 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.



5159. This will be very attractive in checked or figured silk. It is also pleasing in crepe or charmeuse. The vestee and peasant sleeve portions may be of contrasting material. The peasant sleeve may be omitted.

This pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size if made as illustrated in the large view will require 5½ yards of 32-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for the vestee cut crosswise. With peasant sleeves ¾ yard of the same material as the vestee is required. The width at the foot is 2½ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

FASHION BOOK NOTE:
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 200 designs of ladies' dresses, and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

230 Advertising rates on application.

Machine Guns for Radicals

Whether advocacy of violence is illegal or not, depends on those who do the advocating. Communists are haled into court and indicted under criminal syndicalist laws because they point out the inevitability of violence in the overthrow of capitalism. But capitalist mouthpieces are free to advocate violence against the workers with impunity.

The latest capitalist prophet to raise his voice in favor of the murder of radicals is Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation. Not only does Mr. Easley propose that radical publications be barred from the mails, but he urges the use of machine guns against extremist agitators.

What angers the good and patriotic Mr. Easley is the progress being made by Communist ideas among the membership of the American Federation of Labor. In a speech before the hired stooge of the civic federation Easley praised the A. F. L. officials for their splendid fight against Communism. But evidently Ralph believes that they need some help. He will supply the machine guns. The labor fakers will do their duty in expelling the radicals.

Mr. Easley might do worse than read the story of the late czar of Russia's little picnic with machine guns in St. Petersburg—now Leningrad—in January 22, 1905. The czar won on that day without doubt. His machine guns mowed down the workers like corn stalks before a scythe. But he did not succeed in murdering all the workers.

Today the czar is no more and the workers and peasants rule Russia. Easley may succeed in getting his machine guns into play against the American working class. Indeed this way of dealing with them is not an innovation. The industrial battlefields of the United States covers the bodies of many workers who fell before the gunfire of their capitalist enemies. But the issue is not settled by machine guns, Mr. Easley will learn if he does not know it now.

The fight for the emancipation of the workers will go on until the capitalist class is defeated. There can be no other outcome.

The Chicago Cloakmakers Reply to Sigman

The rousing cheers with which the message of the New York membership of the I. L. G. W. U. which is fighting against the Czaristic machine of Sigman-Perlstein and company was received last Saturday in the Workers Lyceum, shows that the struggle against reaction, corruption and downright treachery in the organization is not confined to New York City, but is reaching out into the section of the international union.

Forced to secure a new hall at the eleventh hour, due to the action of Sigman's local tools in bringing pressure to bear on the managers of Carmens' Hall to cancel the contract for the meeting, the representatives of the New York Council of Action, can congratulate the local members of the I. L. G. W. U. for coming out in great numbers to hear the truth in spite of threats of dismissal from their jobs.

The temper of the meeting was almost unanimously against Sigman and for the left wing. It is true, there were a few people present who did not show much enthusiasm. They were sent there to cause trouble but quailed before the overwhelming anti-Sigman sentiment among the workers. The few questions those poor tools asked showed that they have no faith in the rank and file, but that they believe the unions are the property of the officials, to do with them as they see fit.

The defeat of the unholy trinity: Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg is an accomplished fact in New York. It now remains for the job to be finished through the international. There is no doubt but the cloak and dressmakers in Chicago, who have suffered severely from the oppression of this trio will do their part in this work. Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg must go as a preliminary to reconstructing the union for the purpose of fighting the bosses, rather than fighting for them as is the case under the present regime.

The Line-up in China

The story printed elsewhere in this issue and written by Rev. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union and now in China, is an interesting account of the Shanghai events from one who is neither a Chinese nor a Communist—both known to be deeply interested in attaining the liberation of China from imperialist domination.

Today's cables report that the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education, mentioned by Ward as the organ of resistance to foreign imperialism, has been raided by Chinese troops commanded by Japanese agent General Chang Tso-Lin in evident support of the treacherous Peking government headed by Tuan Chi-Jui, the provisional president.

The DAILY WORKER points out that the alignment of forces are now more sharply and clearly differentiated than when the Rev. Ward, mailed his story. On one side we find the forces of national liberation represented by the Kuomintang Party and the Canton South China government as factors on the national field, with the students, labor unions and small shopkeepers in the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education in the Shanghai area.

On the side of capitalist imperialism we find not only the foreign troops and forces, but their bribed and subsidized allies, chiefly the troops of Chang Tso-Lin from the north, the venal and vacillating Peking government plainly influenced by imperialist diplomats of the type of the American minister, MacMurry, and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, which Ward intimates is much more interested in its capitalist profits than in national liberation.

The sharpening of the struggle between these forces may, we point out, bring more clearly into relief the fact that Rev. Ward absconded—that the fight for national liberation may take the form of the struggle between labor and capital, for the reason that only the proletariat is a really revolutionary class, willing to lead the fight and sacrifice to win—the historically rising class.

If the Irish Republicans boycotted spiritual establishments of their bishops as well as they did the landlords, they would not be obliged to beg the pope for assistance.

Now that William Jennings Bryan has given a complete exposition of his ignorance there should be no difficulty in electing him president.

Anybody sending us the name and address of an important official of the Ku Klux Klan who has not yet been arrested for rape, sodomy or grand larceny, will be remembered in our last testament.

The Present Situation and Immediate Tasks of the Party

(Continued from page 1.)
The present situation in the United States is one of extreme crisis. The capitalist class is in a desperate struggle to maintain its position against the rising tide of the working class. The working class is becoming increasingly conscious of its own power and is demanding better conditions. The capitalist class is trying to suppress this movement by all means at its disposal. The working class must be organized and united to fight back.

IV. The Political Situation in the United States.

1. Since the late imperialist war, fundamental and radical changes have taken place in the economic structure, class composition, and class relations in the United States. American capitalism has become a world power. Finance capital with its imperialist policies is dominating the life of the country. Large sections of the farmers have been expropriated in the recent agrarian crisis and thrown into the ranks of the proletariat. The tendency toward the world process which took place during the war thru the loss, to a certain extent, of their privileged position by the aristocracy of labor and the improvement of the position of the unskilled workers. The proletarianization of the farmers, the influx of large masses of Negroes into industry, and the great diminution of immigration from Europe, have made the American working class more homogeneous thus creating the basis for a sharper and more conscious struggle of the workers against the capitalists. The increased centralization and power of the American government and the tremendous increase of the governmental bureaucracy, during and following the late imperialist war, as compared with the pre-war period, and its continual brutal interference in the class struggle in favor of the capitalists and against the workers, is gradually instilling political consciousness into the minds of the masses and is creating the basis for a great political mass movement of the workers against the capitalists.

2. The period of jubilation and confidence in the camps of the capitalists, following the election of Coolidge to the presidency, has largely evaporated. Instead of industrial prosperity, the country is approaching a period of depression. Conflicts and friction within the capitalist class, are again coming to the surface. Witness the internal struggle in the ranks of the republican and democratic parties and the revival of dissatisfaction with present conditions among the farmers and the city petty bourgeoisie.

3. A characteristic indication of the internal conflicts within the bourgeoisie is the intensifying struggle within the protestant churches between the so-called fundamentalists and the modernists. The Scopes trial is only a more spectacular manifestation of the general political disintegration of the American bourgeoisie.

4. As a result of the changes in the government, growth of government apparatus, greater intervention in (strikes) and changes in the working class, a movement develops for the formation of a labor party, indicating the growing political consciousness of the American workers. Even the breaking away of several millions of workers from the two old capitalist parties to support the candidacy of LaFollette indicated an advance in the development of the class consciousness of the American workers.

5. In the last election campaign the movement for the formation of a labor party was diverted into support of the LaFollette petty bourgeois progressive movement. The following factors are contributing to ward a new forward swing of this movement.

1. The Communist International has given a correct definition of Loreism. Loreism is opportunism. It is a right wing deviation from the revolutionary Leninist line of the Comintern and must therefore be relentlessly combated.

2. The chief characteristics of Loreism as they manifested themselves in the development of our party are the following:

a. An underestimation of the fundamental changes in American capitalism since the late imperialist war and consequently a similar underestimation of the revolutionary potentialities of the present day class struggle in the United States. This opportunistic trait of Loreism has been finding refuge under such false pretenses as "sobriety" and "realism" in the analysis of economic and political conditions.

b. Another characteristic of Loreism is its complete lack of understanding of class relations. The totally un-Marxian Lassallean maxim of the "one reactionary mass of non-proletarians" is for them the very essence of Marxism. The attitude of this tendency toward the farmers is determined by that incorrect maxim. With this concept of a fixed borderline between a clearly defined working class on the one hand and one unified and unchangeable reactionary mass on the other it is quite natural that these elements see in every maneuver of our party a useless action and an indefensible adventure.

c. Failure to understand the true role of the Workers (Communist) Party as a militant revolutionary organization of the working class. This feature of Loreism manifests itself in a tremendous overemphasis of the propaganda functions of our party as against and to the exclusion of its fighting role. Its active participation in the political life and struggles of the country. Opposition to the united front tactics of the Comintern that were presented by Loreism in the early days of this policy, and opposition to political maneuvers in general, both spring from the same opportunistic conception of the role of our party.

d. On the surface, a slighting and sceptical attitude, but in reality a fundamental opposition to the agrarian and colonial policies of the Comintern. This opportunistic attitude springs from a non-Leninist conception of the role of the proletariat in the class struggle. Loreism fails to understand the objective need and possibility of alliances between the working class on the one hand and the oppressed farmers and the colonial peoples on the other hand.

movement. The recent wage reductions, the stagnant industrial situation, the defeat of every legislative measure favorable to the working class, the continual interference of the government on the side of the capitalists and against the workers in every industrial conflict, and lastly, the profound disappointment of large masses of workers in the effectiveness not only of the old political parties, but also of the non-partisan methods of the trade union bureaucracy and the "progressive" policies of LaFolletteism. The closer we approach the congressional elections of 1928, the more pronounced will become the political consciousness and activity of the American workers. The prospect of a strike in the anthracite regions, the resistance of the textile workers to wage cuts, the ferment in the garment industry in resistance to Governor Smith's award, all indicate a stiffening in the resistance of the working class. These struggles are creating increasingly favorable conditions for this movement.

Independent working class action and the formation of a political proletarian mass party—a labor party—is becoming more urgent.

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V. The Trade Union Movement.

1. The trade union movement of the United States continues on the downward grade. It is losing membership. It is weakening organizationally. And is generally losing much of its effectiveness as an organ of economic struggle.

2. The reactionary trade union bureaucracy met the open shop of class collaboration instead of class struggle tactics. This false policy is responsible for the tendency toward degeneration of the trade union movement. An intensive struggle against the class collaboration schemes, such as labor banking, B. and O. plan, arbitration, the abolition of strikes, etc., is the best means of rejuvenating and strengthening the unions.

3. The left-wing in the trade unions is growing in number and influence. Such successful struggles of the left-wing against the reactionaries as took place in recent months in the unions of the miners, machinists, carpenters, and needle trades, is sufficient proof of the growth of the left-wing in the trade union. The tremendous success of the minority movement in England and the general turn to the left of the British labor movement, are bound to exert a revolutionary influence upon the labor movement of the United States.

VI. The Situation in the Workers Party.

The present situation in the Workers Party of America raises the following principle problem for solution: The Workers Party faces serious dangers from its right wing, the non-Communist Lore tendency, which tends to undermine the Communist basis of the party.

Another impediment to the growth of the party and its becoming a real Bolshevik Party is its present social-democratic and federation form of organization. The sooner the party centralized its apparatus and completely reorganizes on the shop nuclei basis, the better for its growth and development.

Organized factionalism is a third sore in the body of the party. It not only demoralizes the membership but actually endangers the integrity and unity of the party.

The failure of a large percentage of our proletarian members to join the trade unions and to actively participate in Communist work in these organizations is a weakness which must be overcome.

And last, but not least, is the low degree of theoretical knowledge and training that prevails in our party, together with an insufficiently wide political outlook.

VII. The Concrete Tasks of the Workers Party.

1. BOLSHEVIZE THE PARTY. The specific immediate measures to bolshelize the party are the following:

a. Liquidate Loreism. This tendency must be liquidated politically in the sense that the party will wage a relentless struggle against Loreism and all other forms of opportunism. Enforce absolutely loyalty and discipline with regard to its own decisions and those of the C. I. Eradicate the conception that the W. P. is only a propaganda organ, no federation autonomy, full and complete control of the party press by the C. E. C., and no concessions to reformist prejudices and non-Communist views. Organizationally the Lore tendency must be liquidated in the sense that no representative of the Lore or Poyntz group will be permitted on the next C. E. C., and that no leading party organ (committee of editorship) will be led by followers of the Lore tendency.

b. Liquidate factionalism. No organized factions; that is, no organized groups within the party having a political platform of its own as distinct from the party platform and owing allegiance or discipline to its own organized group as against the party discipline. All existing groupings shall be immediately dissolved. The next C. E. C. shall be authorized to impose measures of party discipline, including in the most extreme cases expulsion from the party, the main effort of the party shall be directed against the most dangerous manifestations of such organized factionalism.

c. Reorganize the party on the shop nuclei basis and centralize its apparatus and leadership in accord with the organizational letter of the C. I. and the special resolution of the C. E. C. to be submitted to the convention.

d. Educate the party and its leadership in the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism.

e. Widen the political outlook of the party. Educate and train the party to the understanding that the working class must be the leader in the struggle against every form of capitalist oppression and that the party must take cognizance of and react to every manifestation of the class struggle no matter how obscure or superficially remote from the immediate struggle of the workers for better conditions of labor.

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The Party Press.

a. The existing daily organs of the party must be developed into real mass organs of the American workers.

b. Special measures shall be adopted to insure a completely centralized party control (editorial, ownership, etc.) over all party publications.

c. Special care shall be taken to develop theoretical and scientific publications. All efforts shall be made to speed up the publication of Lenin's works.

Building the Party.

a. The incoming central executive committee shall continue and intensify systematic campaign to recruit new members from among the workers in the party.

b. There shall be developed a real organization department to extend and strengthen the party organization.

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f. The party is ready for the complete political and organizational liquidation of Loreism. Thru six years of development of our movement marked by intensive inner struggles

does not at the present time face a revolutionary situation. The problem in the United States is to break the bonds which still tie the working class to its exploiters and to develop a consciousness of its interests as a class and conscious struggle for these interests as a class. Our party must be the medium to unify the industrial struggles of the workers and to break the bonds which hold the workers in the political parties of their exploiters. The policy of the party in the present situation must have this main objective—the awakening and the arousing of class consciousness for relentless class struggle against the capitalist system.

1. Extend and Intensify the Application of the United Front Tactics.

a. Propagate continually the idea of a united front of labor against the united front of capital.

b. Take the initiative in organizing united front action from below on every burning issue in the class struggle.

c. Expose the treachery of the second international and of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy. Popularize the ideas and principles of the Comintern and Proletarian and recruit members into the Workers Party.

d. Concentrate on the campaign for world trade union unity and for the recognition of Soviet Russia.

e. Work systematically for a united front of labor on the political field with the aid of such slogans as a united labor ticket in parliamentary elections and a Labor Party.

3. Trade Union Work.

a. To stimulate and support the crystallization of a progressive working bloc in the trade unions against the reactionary bureaucracy.

b. Build Communist fractions in every union.

c. Participate actively in the work of the T. U. E. L. and build Communist fractions within it.

4. Campaign for a Labor Party.

a. Carry on a systematic campaign in every labor organization for a labor party. This campaign shall invariably be based upon the immediate needs and upon the economic and political struggles of the working masses.

b. A central point in this agitation shall be a review of the political experiences of the American workers with the LaFollette movement and the labor party movement since 1921. This review shall aim to drive home to the workers the following lessons: (1) The hostility of the old political parties to the workers; (2) The total ineffectiveness and bankruptcy of the non-partisan methods of Gompers and the conference for progressive political action; (3) The intermediate position of the petty bourgeoisie between the capitalist class and the working class and the contradiction of its class interests both to the class interests of the bourgeoisie as well as to the class interests of the working class which forces them to vacillate between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, between a political alliance with the bourgeoisie or a political alliance with the proletariat. This vacillation of the petty bourgeoisie manifested itself in the opposition of the LaFollette movement to the old capitalist parties on the one hand, and to the labor party movement on the other hand, prior to and during the last presidential elections, etc., and in the break up of the conference for progressive political action over the labor party issue; (4) The insincerity and treachery of the social list party in the labor party movement; (5) The role of the Workers Party as

the only consistent supporter and fighter for a labor party; (6) Parties in all non-partisan political bodies having trade union affiliation and fight within them for a labor party; (7) Utilize the slogan, "For a united labor ticket" as a step towards a labor party; (8) Build local and state labor parties on the basis of mass trade union support in accordance with the special central executive committee resolution on the labor party that will be submitted to the convention; (9) In all this work guard against the premature splitting of the left wing from trade union non-partisan committees having mass support and rank and file representation and the formation of labor parties consisting only of the Workers Party and its sympathizing organizations. The labor party, whether local, state, or national, must be a genuine mass organization built upon the mass trade unions.

5. Anti-Imperialism and Anti-Militarism.

a. Carry on a systematic and active agitation against American imperialism particularly in Latin America. Demand the withdrawal of American armed forces from foreign lands.

b. Combat the new militaristic wave and strive to develop a united front against the rising military caste in the United States, the new military and naval appropriation, against military training in the schools, camps, etc.

c. Carry on an active agitation against the Dawes plan.

d. Give active support to the activities of the All America Anti-Imperialist League.

e. The party must continue to participate actively in the work of the International Labor Defense and assist it to become a real mass organization of the proletarian class struggle, fighting for the defense of working class prisoners.

f. The party shall actively support the struggle of the Negro race against all forms of racial discrimination and for complete economic political and social equality.

g. The party must extend its activities among the Negro workers and to recruit into its ranks the most conscious elements from them.

h. The party shall continue its active participation in the calling and building of the American Negro Labor Congress on the basis of the special resolution on the subject.

i. The coming party convention shall formulate and adopt an agrarian program laying down our demands, line of policy, and forms of organization for the agricultural workers and poor farmers.

j. The central executive committee shall establish a special agrarian department to be in charge of the party's agrarian work.

k. The coming party convention shall adopt a special program for work among women.

l. The program shall provide for an intensive campaign to organize the women in industry and to unify the existing organizations of working class women in a national organization.

m. The central executive committee shall establish a special department of work among women.

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